The Democratic Pioneer.

TRUTH, JUSTICE AND THE CONSTITUTION.

BY L. D. STARKE. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1856. VOL. 6---NO. 42

DEMOCRATIC PIONEER.

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L. D. STARKE,

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POETRY.

PLEASANT WEATHER.

God for pleasant weather!
et it, merry rills!
lap your hands together,
exulting hills!
Him, teeming valley!
k Him, fruitful plain!
golden sunshine!

God, of good the Giver!
it, sportive breeze!
, oh tuneful river!
nodding trees.
Him, bud and birdling,
grow and sing!
in thanksgiving
living thing!

God, with cheerful spirit,
glow of love,
t we here inherit,
our hopes above!
al Nature
ls in her birth,
God, in pleasant weather,
s upon the earth!

MISCELLANEOUS.

COUSIN BEN.

" exclaimed Kate Bennet impatiently, as she laid aside the book she had been reading, and in which she had apparently interested and took the cards presented by a servant presented.

"Oh, how provoking? Just as I was in the most exciting part of the story—the part, disagreeable Emily Archer, entered. Hist, reading one of the cards: 'Ben Adams! I wonder?'

"There is the magic in that simple bit of pasteboard, inscribed only with two words, 'Ben Warren'? It would almost seem that instantaneously did her countenance change. The frown that disfigured her brow disappeared, her eyes sparkled, and without another thought of the effect, hastily assured herself, by a glance in the mirror, that her toilet was quite final, and left the room.

"Kate entered the drawing room, and met her guest with all that grace and winning manner for which she was distinguished. Emily Archer surveyed her with a keen, critical glance; but dress, air, and manner was faultless.

"She confessed that Kate Bennett looked 'quite like a Queen,' she thought, but there was a gleam of envy and jealousy, as in Miss Warren's face she read undisguised admiration of the lovely girl before her.

"A casual observer, who had marked the conduct of these two young ladies, would have dreamed that, under all their seeming cordiality, each hated the other with perfect heart. Yet so it was.—Both Emily were rival belles, and the homage and admiration were so equally divided that it required no little exertion on either side to gain the ascendency over the dazzled victor.

"Kate, with her classical features, graceful, elegant figure and expression, at first sight threw her rival completely in the shade; but Emily's piquant style, sprightliness, and wit, were by many preferred to Kate's statuesque beauty. It was impossible to decide which was the loveliest, and their adherents and admirers, but nearly equally numerous, it seemed that the season would draw to a close before the all-important decision of the question which had been par excellence the theme.

"During this time, Richard Warren returned from Europe. The arrival of so handsome, elegant, handsome and wealthy a gentleman was an event—all the fashionable world was in a flutter, and the rival belles were sure that the important epoch had arrived.

"She whose claim he advocated, and who he favored with his admiration, at once stand upon the precarious pinnacle of belleship, though their claims entirely different.

"Kate's beauty might to bear upon him the batteries of sprightly wit, while Kate could boast the mine of apparent queenly dignity.

"As yet, though it was evident Richard admired both, his preference was unknown—perhaps he hardly knew himself which one he thought the fairer.

"During this exposition of the claims of the rivals a lively conversation had been carried on. The last new novel and poem had been discussed, as well as the doings of mutual friends, and in the course of the wickedly witty remarks of Emily, which would be fashionable lady, as well as heard in the hall. It came to her, and the words could be distinctly understood.

"'Ah, you pained, impudent jackanapes, with your manners, I'll make you laugh on the wrong side of your mouth!'

"The door was flung open, and in walked a handsome young man, whose really elegant figure was disguised in an ill fitting coat of domestic manufacture, and for a moment awkwardly regarded him; then, hastily approaching Kate, he flung his arms around her, and gave her a loud smack on the cheek.

She withdrew herself, quickly and haughtily, from his embrace.

'Sir!' she said, with freezing dignity.

'Law!' don't ye know who I be?' exclaimed the new comer, in no wise disconcerted: 'Wall, now, I do actually believe you've forgot me. Don't you know yer cousin Ben? Ye see, I don't like farmin' no how you can fix it, so I quit that and come to the city. Jim Simpson was down to our place, and he's doin' fust rate here. He said 'twas dreadful hard to get a start in the city, but guess I ain't a goin' to slump through, where he gets ahead. I'll resk it any how.'

At the commencement of this speech Catharine had alternately flushed and paled, for she was deeply mortified that Richard Warren and Emily Archer should have been the witness of such a scene.—She caught a triumphant glance from Emily. It restored her pride.

With all the grace of which she was mistress, she turned to the new comer.

'You must excuse me, Cousin Ben,' she said, 'that I had forgotten you. A few years make a change, and I can hardly retrace in your countenance a feature that reminds me of the lad who went nutting with me in the dear old woods of Hampton. Allow me, Miss Archer,' she added, turning to her, 'to present you to my cousin, Mr. Adams—Mr. Warren, Mr. Adams,' and with perfect composure she saw his awkward bow and scrape.

Emily Archer at once commenced a conversation with Mr. Adams, and was proceeding to draw him out most ludicrously, when Kate came to the rescue.

'You forget, Miss Archer,' said she, 'that my cousin has but just arrived in town, and has not as yet had an opportunity to see the lions. He will be better able to give his opinion of them in a few days, when I shall have the pleasure of acting as his ricerone.'

Mr. Warren like a well-bred gentleman as he was, addressed some remarks to Mr. Adams on subjects with which he was familiar, and shortly after he, with Miss Archer, took leave. Kate could have cried with vexation, as she thought of the sarcastic and ludicrous description of the scene which Emily would delight in giving, but she controlled herself. She was a kind-hearted girl, and could not forget the visits she had paid her dear uncle and aunt Adams, or Ben's untiring efforts to make her happy when at his father's house. She resolved to repay him now, and her graciousness of manner quite fascinated poor Ben, as she made all sorts of inquiries about the old farm.

No sooner had Richard Warren, with Miss Archer, left the house, than she began, with all her power of sarcasm, as Kate had foreseen, to ridicule the scene they had witnessed. Mr. Warren smiled but seemed absent.

'I had no idea that the Bennetts had such vulgar relations,' continued Emily, well knowing that the fastidious Richard Warren would consider this a serious objection to the woman of his choice.

'Notwithstanding all Kate Bennett's elegance there is a certain something about the family that betrays low blood.'

'Yes,' returned Warren, hardly knowing what he said; and feeling that she had gained one point, Emily walked on, in the best possible spirit, internally triumphing over the discomfiture of her rival.

That evening at the opera, who should be at Kate's side but cousin Ben, dressed in elegant taste, and evidently much interested in the performance: while Miss Bennett listened with polite attention to his frank and sensible criticisms. At parties, too, he was her attendant; and this open acknowledgment of her relation quite blunted the point of Emily's sattires. Mr. Bennet assisted the youth to a situation, and very speedily his rusticity wore off. He had both good looks and good sense, under his cousin's judicious training, he very soon did her no discredit, even among the crowd of fine gentlemen that surrounded her.

Emily Archer saw all, and bit her lip in vexation. She could but acknowledge the superiority of Kate's strategy, and she had triumphed in an event which she had hoped would humiliate her.

From that time Richard Warren was her constant attendant, and ere long he had openly acknowledged his preference by offering her his heart and hand.

'My dear Kate,' he said, shortly after their bethrothal. 'I shall never cease to thank cousin Ben for giving me my bride, I admired you as a belle, but his coming and your reception of him proved that you were something better than a mere fine lady—that you were a true woman, blest with that greatest of all attractions—a HEART.—Confess dearest that you owe him a debt of gratitude also—that you are as happy as I am.'

Kate smiled one of her most bewitching smiles.

'I certainly do not look upon his mal apropos as a misfortune at PRESENT,' she said, 'whatever I may do in the future.'

Her glance of loving confidence contradicted her last mischievious words, and she listened with downcast eyes and blushing cheeks to the assurance of her lover that no exertion of his should be wanting to keep her from regretting the event which had given him a glimpse into her heart.

Many years had passed. In the sober matron Mrs. Warren, one would hardly have recognized the dashing belle, Kate Bennett.

Blest with health, a cheerful home, a fond husband and lovely children, she had led a happy life, and time had but increased the attachment of the wedded pair.—But cloudless as her life had been, a storm was gathering. Her husband, always cheerful, grew moody, restless, and unhappy. She tried in vain to discover the cause of his gloom, but he only made evasive replies to her inquiries, and she could guess at his troubles; that they were connected with his business, she imagined, her surmises were correct.

He entered the room where she was sitting, one day, and exclaimed, flinging himself on a sofa:

'Kate, we are ruined. In vain I have struggled for weeks past, it is useless to attempt it longer. To day I shall be known as a bankrupt, penniless, and worse than penniless. In trying to double my fortune I have lost all. You and my children are beggars.'

'Why should loss of wealth trouble you, dear Richard?' said his wife tenderly, approaching and taking his hand. 'That is after all, but a trifling misfortune. While we are spared to each other, blest with health and good children, why should we repine at the mere loss of fortune?'

The husband groaned.

'Ah, to be dishonored, Kate, he said; 'fear to look men in the face, because I am a bankrupt—unable to pay my debts.'

Kate, the very idea of this drives me nearly mad. To avoid this, what have I not done? I have passed sleepless nights and anxious days, but all in vain.'

With fond caresses and soothing words, his wife tried to comfort him; but, alas, he paid little heed to her efforts.

Just then a servant entered, saying that a gentleman wished to see Mr. Warren.

'Tell him that I cannot,' replied his master; 'I will see nobody.'

'But you will,' replied a cheerful voice, and a gentleman who closely followed the servant entered.

'How is this, my dear Dick? he said; 'you are in trouble and did not apply to me.—That was not right.'

'And of what use would it have been?' returned Warren. 'I am weary of borrowing of one friend to repay the other, day after day. Even that has failed me at last, and I have come to hide myself from the prying gaze of those who will too soon be talking of my disgrace.'

'I had heard of rumors of this, Dick, and went to your office to see you, as you were not there, I followed you here. You have two hours yet before bank hours are over. Here is a blank check; fill it up yourself, and it shall be duly honored.—Repay at your convenience. No thanks; it is on a loan. I know your business well, and that in a little time, with perhaps a little assistance, all will be right again.'

Totally overcome, Richard could only grasp his friend's hand, while his eyes filled with an unwonted moisture.

'How can we ever thank you enough, dearest cousin Ben?' cried Kate. 'How can we ever repay you?'

'Tut, tut, Kate; I am only discharging a part of a debt I owe you, my dear girl. I owe all I possess—all I am—to you.—When I first came here, a raw, ignorant, awkward, country booby, you were not ashamed of me. You took me cordially by the hand, influenced your father to assist me, and more than all, by unvarying kindness, offering me a home and innocent amusements in your society, kept me out of the many temptations that beset a lonely inexperienced lad, such as without you I should have been. I thanked you for it then, even when I did not appreciate the sacrifice it was in a fine lady to have a bumpkin like myself about her; and when I know more of the world, and understood the rarity of such conduct, I loved you the better for it, and felt the more grateful.—I had no opportunity to show it before, in any substantial form. But now you are under no obligations; I'm only getting rid of a little of the heavy load you placed me under long ago. Be off with you, Dick, and hereafter rely on me in all cases like the present. Don't get discouraged too easily—business men of all others, should have elastic temperaments. Good bye, now,' he added as Warren disappeared, kissing the tears from Kate's cheek, 'and be assured that Ben Adams, the millionaire, has never forgotten, and will try to repay your kindness to your poor and awkware cousin.'

'I am richly repaid,' she muttered.—'How little I dreamed, long ago, that twice in my life I should owe my highest happiness to the trifling acts of kindness towards my good cousin BEN.'

A MURDER TRIAL—APPEARANCE OF THE MURDERED ONE.—The Cleveland Plaindealer says:

'On Saturday an examination took place before Esq. Hessenmueller of Michael Wyngert, for the murder of his wife. The prosecution was induced by the sudden disappearance of the woman about six weeks since, and it was susposed, from the habitual ill-treatment to which she had been subjected, that she had been murdered. No trace of her could be found, and the statement of the defendant confirmed the suspicion. The evidence had been heard, and though it was circumstantial, the probability of the murder was strongly sustained. At this juncture—the court room being crowded by excited spectators—the woman alleged to have been murdered made her appearance, to the gerat surprise and gratification of all and especially to the culprit on trial. The woman had abandoned her liege lord, and sought the asylum of the infirmary, where, sick and forlorn, she had received care and cure. She, of course, was totally ignorant of the charge of murder against her husband, and it was only by accident that the intelligence came to those who were cognizant of the trial, and she was sought out and produced at the court, to the pleasant astonishment of all concerned.'

☞ Every indulgence in laughter adds a year to our lives. The following dietetic verses will therefore be heartily responded to by everybody but a Quaker:

Laughing does a person good,
Muscles exercising;
Helping to digest the food—
So 'tis not surprising
That by laughing all grow fat,
Driving off the yellows
Dark blue-devils, and all that—
Laugh, then, jolly fellows.

GEN. JACKSON'S LAST VISIT TO NASHVILLE.

It is well known that General Jackson, late in life, made a profession of religion, and joined the Presbyterians. It is said, by those who had an opportunity of observing his daily walk, that ever afterwards, until death had summoned away the old soldier to that land where wars never come, he was consistent, meek, and devotedly pious. His house became a house of prayer—a home for the ministers of Jesus, in which the voice of devotion and the morn-hymn were not unfrequently heard.

Though the Ex-President was a Presbyterian he exercised true christian charity towards all other orthodox denominations. He often went to hear Methodist and Baptist preachers, and ever made them welcome at the Hermitage.

In 1844, his health became very feeble, and it was evident to all observers that his pilgrimage was well-nigh ended. Very seldom now was his venerable form seen beyond the precincts of his own yard or garden. Ministers of different persuasions visited him daily, and he was pleased to converse with them on religious topics, in almost every instance inviting them to pray with his family before leaving. Gradually his tall and manly form bent beneath the accumulated weight of many years, and he was approaching "that home appointed for all living."

It was in November of that year, the Methodist Annual Conference held its session in the city of Nashville, only a few miles from the Hermitage. A few days previous to the commencement of the sessions, he expressed an inclination to visit the city, and to spend two or three days in hearing those distinguished and eloquent divines who generally occupy the pulpit on great occasions. His physician, with some reluctance, gave consent, provided the weather should be propitious.

When Friday morning dawned, the weather was very fine. The sky was as bright and mild as if no murky cloud had ever obscured its heavenly blue. The sun sowed the earth with orient pearl, and bathed the steeples and towering cedars and adjacent heights in a flood of molten silver. About 10 o'clock the well known carriage of the ex-President was seen to draw up near to McKendre Chapel, and the old man, with bent form and snowy locks, attended by his faithful servant, entered the church. The General passed the night in the city, and attended church again on Saturday.

It was now generally known that he was in the city, and the expression that most probably this was his last visit to Nashville, escaped the lips of not a few. Soon after the opening of conference on Saturday morning, one of the preachers offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, In respect to our distinguished fellow-citizen, ex-President Jackson, now in this city, and the high offices he has filled, and the many services he has rendered our country, that this conference request the presiding Bishop to appoint a committee of three to wait on him and invite him to visit the conference room at such a time as may best suit his convenience, and receive a personal introduction to all the preachers.

The committee was appointed and the General fixed the time for nine o'clock on Monday morning. The conference room being too small to accommodate the hundreds who wished to witness the introduction, one of the churches was substituted, and an hour before the time filled to overflowing. Front seats were reserved for the members of conference, which was called to order by the Bishop, seated in a large chair in the altar, just before the pulpit. After prayers, the committee retired, and, a minute afterwards entered, conducting the man whom all delighted to honor.—They led him to the Bishop's chair, which was made vacant for him, the Bishop meanwhile occupying another place within the altar.

The Secretary was directed to call the names of the members of conference, which he did in alphabetic order, each coming forward and receiving from the Bishop a personal introduction to the ex-President, and immediately retiring to give place to the next. This ceremony had nearly been completed, when the Secretary read the name of Rev. James T———, an elderly gentleman, with a weather-beaten face, clad in a suit of jeans, arose and came forward. Few seemed to know him. He had always been on circuits on the frontier and though always at conference he never troubled it with long speeches, but kept his seat and said little—that little, however, was always to the purpose. Mr. T. came forward, and was introduced to Gen. Jackson. He turned his face towards the General, who said, "It seems to me that we have met before." The preacher, apparently embarrassed, said: "I was with you through the Creek campaign—one of your body guard at the battle of Horse Shoe—and fought under your command at New Orleans." The General arose slowly from his seat, and throwing his long, withered, bony arms around the preacher's neck, exclaimed: "We'll soon meet where there's no war—where the smoke of battle never rolls up its sulphurous incense."

Never before or since, have I seen so many tears shed, as then flowed forth from the eyes of that vast assembly. Every eye was moist with weeping.

Eleven years have passed away since that day. The old hero has been more than ten in his silent and narrow home. The voice that cheered the drooping fight and thundered in the rear of routed armies, is silent for ever. The old preacher, too, has fought his last battle, laid his armour by, and gone home to his eternal rest.

[True Witness.

AN ARKANSAS STORY.

Some time ago I thought I would like to live on Red River, Arkansas. I picket out and purchased what would now be called a nice little 'forty' of good bottom land in a bend of the river, with the best if not the only landing in the vicinity. I made my clearing and put up several improvements.

Several years after, I was visited on a fine morning by a company of grave individuals, the foremost of whom, Mr. Brown, thus addressed me:

'Look-a-here, strainger, we've been buying land all round you, and your land sorter interferes with our'n. We want to cut a road to the river and have a steamboat landing, and you've got the only piece of bluff on the river that'll do for one. We'll want the entire clearing for warehouses and things, the whole up country stands in need of it, and I can't say as I think much o' that Indian title o' yourn.'

Now the road I did not object to. It would improve my property. But my property I decidedly objected to giving up.

'Well,' said I, 'Mr. Brown, the road ought to be cut, I suppose; I can't allow my individual wishes to stand against the wants of the whole community. Still I can't help feeling a sort of right to my land—I've put up improvements, and I hate, besides, to be driven out so unceremoniously.'

'Well, strainger, you've got some show sure enough. I'd feel just that way myself. Our boys muster pretty strong, but we ain't the sort to jump on any man because he's small sized, particularly just after coming out of a bar fight, such as I heerd you had down in alligator bend, you and another man.'

'Yes, said I, we had to go inside the bear den, and both got considerably scratched.'

'Oh, I know you ain't the kind its healthy to fight with. But you've got sense enough to see you can't stay here.—Our hogs would run all over your place, and our boys would always be tumbling down your fences, hunting for stock, and doing a good deal of mischief generally, without meaning it.'

'Well,' said I, 'Mr. Brown, it's useless for us, the interested parties, to be arguing our rights. I'll enter into a contract by which you can get your road, and we'll leave the rights to be settled by the lawyers.'

I selected a pretty shrewd lawyer.

'Puzzlewig,' said I, 'Brown thinks he must have my land—that the road can't be made without it. Besides, he is inclined to dispute my Indian title. Now, my right by possession and settlement I value more than any other kind of right; and I want to know if you can fix the business so that they can have their road, and I keep my place.'

So Puzzlewig drew up a deed, very ingeniously leaving out the word 'forever' in that part which related to making over my property to Brown, 'his heirs and assigns, forever.'

'What's the use of that?' said I.

'Why, let 'em go on and build the road; and if they proceed any further lay an injunction. The deed is informal.'

'But that informality don't amount to anything. They'll just laugh at it when they find it out, as Brown's lawyer is sure to do.'

'Brown's lawyer ain't likely to notice it. They ain't particular about small matters. And they may laugh at it, but old Squire Pope wont. He'd just as soon consider an instrument legal with one word out as he'd consider you a man without your head.'

'But this is a mere trick. I won't consent to it.'

'Why not? Who's hurt? You needn't take money, and if they choose to go on and baild the road on a defective deed, let 'em do it; it's their own lookout. They get the road, which is all they really want, and you keep your land.'

'Well, Puzzlewig, I leave the casuistry to you. If you get me into any scrape I shall expect you to get me out again.'

Brown's lawyer was pretty sharp, too. They glanced over the deed; but having only a general business interest in the affair, supposed all was right. They offered the money, which I suffered for the time to remain on their hands.

Soon after the completion of the road a difficulty arose. They wanted my house. I referred them to my lawyer, and the case was brought up before Mr. Uriah Pope, justice of the peace. As usual, in such matters, there was an immense deal of discussion of Indian titles, old Spanish grants, and other irrelevancies. In the midst of my lawyer's speech, as he was drawing a vivid picture of the bones of sundry Indian ancestors whitening on a foreign soil, Brown jumped up—

'All that ain't got a thing to do with it. I'm told thar's something the matter with the deed, and I should just like to know what!'

'Why,' said Puzzlewig, blandly, 'the deed gives you the land, but it does not give it to you to *keep*. We do not consider it by any means *prospective* in its operation.'

'Look-a-here, Mr. Puzzlewig, do you mean to tell me that when I sell a man land I don't sell it to him to keep?'

'The law, my dear sir,' said Puzzlewig, pompously, 'can take no notice of your intentions. The object of legal instruments is that there shall be no mistake in bargains. If you made a mistake, you are just where you were before you appealed to law.'

'Do you mean to tell me, sir,' shouted Brown, 'that when Smith sells me land, he don't sell it?'

'My dear sir,' replied Puzzlewig, 'had Smith intended to sell you the land *forever*, there is no doubt but that, in conformity with what I believe to be the universal rule in regard to instruments of this nature, the deed would have contained in specific terms, a renunciation to that effect.'

'Look-a-here, Squire Pope, you don't call that law, do you?'

But old Pope was asleep.

Brown then turned to me. 'Well, stranger, I spose I can't blame you any way; we'll have to let the lawyers fight it out between them. If I thought we would'nt get the land any how I'd be mad as thunder. I don't think you ought to encourage these law tricks, but you did'nt make 'em, and only follow the fashion in using 'em. So come, let's go take a drink.'

PREVENTING AN ELOPEMENT.

A writer in the Quarterly Review, sketching life at Baden-Baden, records the following incident:—

A noble Hungarian lord, Count Christian W——, had come to pass the season at Baden, accompanied by his daughter Helen. Young, beautiful, charming, and heiress to an immense fortune left her by her mother, the young countess soon found herself surrounded by a host of admirers. Adorers of all kinds were not wanting—rich and poor, noble and obscure, tender and passionate, grave and gay. It was a perpetual tournament, of which she was the queen, and where the aspirants contended for her hand by exhibiting their address, grace and seductive qualities.—When she entered her carriage, ten cavaliers were in the saddle caracoling around her *caleche*. At the ball the most elegant dancers were devoted to her. They had neither cares, attentions nor sighs, but for her; whereat many beautiful women—French, English and Russian—were particularly mortified. Amongst these pressing suitors Helen selected the most worthless. The Chevalier Gaetan M—— was, it is true, a charming fellow, pale and delicate, with fine blue eyes and long black wavy hair. In the place of true passion he had eloquence of look and word; in short, he dressed with taste, danced marvelously, and sang like Rubini. But, unhappily, these advantages were contrasted by great vices. A dissipated gambler, and unprincipled, the Chevalier Gaetan had quitted Naples in consequence of some scandalous adventure in which he had been implicated. The count after having informed himself of these facts, desired, but too late, to put his daughter on her guard against a dangerous affection. Helen listened neither to the advice, the prayers, nor the orders of her father. The man for whom he endeavored to destroy her esteem, was already master of her heart, and she obstinately refused to believe in the disgraceful antecedents of the young Italian. If Gaetan had had to do with a father who lacked energy, perhaps he would have become the happy husband of the young countess, and the peaceful possessor of the immense fortune with which he was so frantically in love. But the count knew how to carry his point either by management or force. He was an old lion. He had preserved all the vigor of youth, and all the rude firmness of an indomitable character, which nothing but paternal tenderness had ever softened.—Self-willed in his resolutions, stern in his execution of them, he cast about for means to put hors du combat this carpet knight, who had dared to undertake to become his son-in-law in spite of him, when accident threw into his hands a letter which Gaetan had written to Helen. The chevalier impatient to attain the goal of his desires, proposed, in direct terms to the young countess, an elopement, and proposed a clandestine meeting, at the hour when the count was in the habit of going out to play whist with some gentlemen acquaintances at the Constitution House.

A rose placed in Helen's belt was to be the signal of consent.

The young girl had not read the adroitly intercepted note: 'Put this flower in your belt,' said the count to her, offering a rose, 'and come with me.'

Helen smilingly obeyed, and took her father's arm. In the course of their walk they met Gaetan, who seeing the rose, was overjoyed.

Then the count conducted his daughter to the residence of one of their acquaintances, and requested her to wait until he came for her. That done, he returned to the little house in which he lived, at the outskirts of Baden, on the Lichenthal road. He had sent away his servants, and was alone. At the appointed hour Gaetan arrived at the rendezvous, leaped lightly over the wall of the garden, and finding the door shut, entered the house through one of the windows. Then mounting the stairs, filled with pleased emotions, he directed his steps towards the apartment of Helen. There, instead of the daughter, he found the father, armed with a brace of pistols. The count closed the door, and said to the wretched Gaetan, trembling with terror—

'I could kill you; I have the right to do so. You have entered my house at night. You have broken into it. I could treat you as a felon; nothing could be more natural.'

'But sir,' replied Gaetan, almost inaudibly, 'I am no robber.'

'And what are you then? You have come to steal my daughter—to steal an heiress—to steal a fortune. Here is your letter, which unveiled to me your criminal intentions I shall show you no mercy!—But to take your life, I had no need of this trap. You know the skill of my right arm; a duel would have long ago rid me of you. To avoid scandal I did not wish a duel, and now I will slay you only at the last extremity, if you refuse to obey me.'

'What is your will, sir?'

'You must leave Baden; not in a few days, not to-morrow, but this very instant. You must put two hundred leagues between it and you, and never again come into the presence of my daughter nor myself. As the price of your obedience, and to pay your travelling expenses, I will give you twenty thousand francs.'

The chevalier wished to speak.

'Not a word!' cried the count in a voice of thunder. 'You know me, understand! I hold your life at my mercy, and a moment's hesitation will be punished with death.'

'I obey,' stammered the chevalier.

'In good time! Your twenty thousand francs are in that secretary—take them.'

'Permit me to decline your offer.'

An imperious gesture prevailed over the false modesty which the chevalier expressed feebly, and like a man who declines for form's sake.

'But,' said he, 'the secretary is locked.'

'Open it.'

'There is no key in it.'

'Break the lock then.'

'What! You wish me to—?'

'Break the lock or I'll shoot you.'

The pistol was again presented as an argument which admitted no reply. Gaetan obeyed.

'It is well!' said the count. 'Take that package of bank notes; they are yours.—Have you a pocket book?'

'Yes.'

'What does it contain?'

'Some papers—letters addressed to me.'

'Let your pocket book fall in front of the secretary you have broken open.'

'What!'

'I must have proof which will convict you.'

'But—'

'But, sir, I mean to have all the evidences of a burglary. I mean that the robber shall be known. Robber, or death! Choose! Ah! Your choice is made. I was sure you would be reasonable. Now you are about to fly. You will go before me. I do not quit you until you are a league from Baden. For the rest make yourself easy. I will return late, and will enter no complaint until to-morrow. You may easily escape pursuit, and if my protection becomes necessary, reckon on me. Begone!'

After this adventure, which made a great noise, Helen could no longer doubt. Gaetan was banished from her heart, and she married one of her cousins, captain in a regiment of cavalry in the service of the emperor of Austria.

VARIETIES.

☞ He doubles his troubles who borrows to-morrow's.

☞ Women obey willingly where they are commanded kindly.

☞ The Yankee has been styled 'a well developed interrogation point.'

☞ It is wiser to prevent a quarrel beforehand, than to revenge it afterwards.

☞ If whatever is, is right,' how came you to have a *left* hand?

☞ Lord Peterborough remarked that if an English lawyer is in danger of starving in a market town or village, he invites another, and both thrive!

Abundance, like want, ruins many.—Yes—abundance of luxury—abundance of folly; but abundance of money never ruined anybody—in the printing line—to our knowledge.

☞ An Editor out West, exhibited, the other day, an astonishing instance of absent-mindedness, by copying from an exchange paper one of his own articles, and heading it—'Wretched attempt at wit!'

☞ The man who lost fifty thousand dollars yesterday, and has not forgotten all about it to-day is said, in Wall street, to be *behind the age!*

☞ Humboldt, who is now past eighty years of age, is said to be as busy as he ever was in his younger days, completing his 'Cosmos.'

'So, Charley, I hear you have been to a juvenile party.' Precocious boy—'Well, I don't know what you call juvenile; there was none there under five years old!'

☞ There is nothing so bad but it might be worse. An old philosopher, affected with two diseases, thanked Heaven, when one attacked him, that he was free from the other; and when squirming with the other, was grateful that they did not both come together.

BEAUTIFUL.—There is a sentiment as beautiful as just in the following lines:—'He who forgets the fountain from which he drank, and the tree under whose shade he gambolled in the days of his youth, is a stranger to the sweetest impressions of the human heart.'

☞ An exchange quotes Paul's writing—'owe no man anything;' and then adds: 'Guess some of our subscribers never read Paul's Epistle,' the poor man gave a look at his delinquent list—sighed as only a printer can sigh—and quietly resumed his labor.

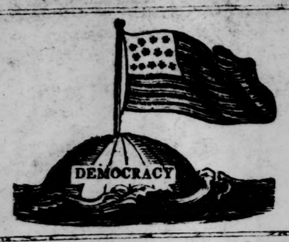
A NEW WAY TO ENDOW A COLLEGE.—The Methodists of Huntsville, Ala., have a lottery scheme for the benefit of the Andrew Female College. Rev. John H. Caldwell, is apparently to be prime mover in the speculation. $120,000 is to be collected in $20 instalments, (price per ticket) of which $75,000 is to be paid in premiums. It is expected to raise $50,000 for the College by this means.

A HARD HIT.—One of our citizens who is well known as a man of ability and wit, was once guilty of perpetrating the following:—Standing in the street one day conversing with Dr. Z., they observed another physician to pass in his chaise, accompanied by one of his patients who was fast recovering. 'Well,' said Dr. Z., 'I never took a patient to ride in my life.' 'No,' said our friend, 'Mr. ———, the sexton, always saves you the trouble.'—*Nantucket Inquirer.*

'His ancestry [John A. Gilmer's] were of the hardy Scotch-Irish pioneers of North Carolina, and took an active part for their country in the War of Independence.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

What! the know-nothings of N. C. got a Scotch-Irishman as a candidate for Governor? We thought they were so much opposed to foreigners that they would not think of selecting a Scotchman or an Irishman as their candidate, but it seems they are now boasting that their candidate for Governor DESCENDED from a *Scotch Irishman!*—*Fay. Car.*

Democratic Pioneer.



TUESDAY MORNING, May 6, 1856.

FOR GOVERNOR:

THOMAS BRAGG.

ELECTORS

FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

For the State at Large.

HENRY M. SHAW, of Currituck,
SAMUEL P. HILL of Caswell.

Districts:

1st District, WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank.
4th " GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake.
5th " S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
6th " JOHN M. CLEMENT, of Davie.

GUBERNATORIAL CANVASS.

We are authorized to state that Gov. Bragg and Mr. Gilmer have made the following appointments for the month of May:

Murphy, Cherokee, 8th of May,
Franklin, Macon, 10th "
Waynesville, Haywood, 12th "
Hendersonville, Henderson, 15 "
Asheville, Buncombe, 17 "
Marshall, Madison, 19th "
Kelly's Store, do., 20th "
Burnesville, Yancey, 21st "
Marion, McDowell, 26th "

After filling these appointments, they are expected to come to the East, and will open the canvass of this portion of the State in this District.

☞ We are again under obligations to our friend Aug. M. Vaughan, Esq., the worthy Postmaster at Norfolk, for full files of late California papers.

Destructive Fire in Philadelphia.—A terribly destructive fire occurred in Philadelphia, on the night of the 30th April, by which property to the value of $2,000,000 was destroyed.

☞ The Maryland Democratic State Convention, held in Baltimore on the 30th April, passed resolutions recommending Mr. Buchanan as a candidate for the Presidency.

☞ We understand that John C. Badham, Esq., has been unanimously nominated by the Democracy of Chowan county as a candidate for re-election to the House of Commons from that county. We have not received the proceedings of the nominating meeting.

N. C. Lunatic Asylum.—There are now twenty-three patients in this Institution; and room for twenty or thirty more. Ere long it will be completed, and will offer a refuge to all of that afflicted class in North Carolina.

EXECUTION OF SEWELL.

Riddick Sewell suffered the extreme penalty of the law at Hertford on Friday last for the murder of a negro woman in this county a year ago. Several thousand persons are represented to have witnessed the execution. Sewell to the last protested his ignorance of the crime he was about to expiate upon the gallous—said if he was guilty, he did not know it—if he was innocent, he did not know it—in fact, knew nothing about it.

Jenny Lind and Barnum.—Jenny Lind has written a letter to a friend in Philadelphia, in which she expresses a deep sympathy for him in his misfortunes—speaks in high terms of his generous nature, and declares that "he, nor his, shall never know want while I have it in my power, (which, owing to the goodness of Heaven, I have now) to keep it away."

☞ The trial of the Everetts and Price, for the murderous assault upon Patrick McGowan, Mail Agent on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, at Weldon, in March, 1855, took place at Halifax Superior Court, on Tuesday last. Judge Person presided: for the State, Mr. Attorney General Batchelor; for the defendants, Messrs Moore and Conigland. Verdict guilty as to the Everetts—Price discharged. Sentence, each six months' imprisonment.

WHY IS IT?

Why is it that in their extravagant elogiums and eloquent panegyrics upon the character and merits of John A. Gilmer, the K. N. press always avoid the remotest allusion to his political record? He has been in political life some time—he has occupied seats in the legislative councils of the State. He *has* an official record. That record should be the test of his political deservings. Yet the K. N. press (especially of the East) fail to point us to that source of information. And why? Because the record is against him. Instead of silly sophomore declamation, they would proudly point to his political acts, if those acts were not calculated to depreciate him in the popular esteem. We challenge his advocates to a citation of his votes and speeches, while in the Legislature, upon important public measures.—With the record against him, the people are not "soft enough" to be gulled by empty boasting and declamation. *Hold him to the record!*

Let Union be our watch-word, and resistance to sectional tyranny our motto. With this determination on our part, South may yet undgo the ordeal unscathed, and prove victorious in the end.

JOHN A. GILMER'S RECORD AGAINST THE EAST.

If the Know-Nothings had been in search of a candidate who could show a stronger *Western* record than any one else, they could hardly have been more successful than they have been in the nomination of John A. Gilmer. If they had wanted a candidate for the West alone,—a candidate the scope of whose policy did not embrace the East, but was confined to the West, they have made a decided hit—a capital hit—in the selection of John A. Gilmer. Instead of an enlarged and liberal patriotism which could comprehend the entire State—East as well as West—within its range; instead of regarding North Carolina as a sovereign State, every section of which should be legitimately fostered, so that, as a *State*, she might hold a proud position among her sisters, Mr. Gilmer's views seem to have been bounded by the hills of the West, which prevented his looking down upon the fair plains of the East. If Mr. Gilmer has ever been guilty of a single act of liberality to the East, we have yet to know it We go a step farther — We assert that his record is a history of war upon the East! We appeal to the record for proofs.

We have already quoted extracts from the famous address, issued by Mr. Gilmer and others in 1851 to the people of the West, and which, from its "intense" leaning *to* the West and *against* the East, is universally known as the "Western Address." That address, it will be remembered, advocated the *White Basis*, as the proper basis of representation. And it advocated, also, a free and unrestricted Convention. That was in 1851. Well, it is now 1856; and five years is a long time for a Whig or Know-Nothing to stick to the same thing. But we shall see that Mr. Gilmer, throughout the different phases of Whiggery and Know-Nothingism, has hugged his cherished partiality for the West and opposition to the East, with unabated affection to his bosom.

Mr. Gilmer was a member of the Senate at its session of 1854–5. On the 1st of December, 1854, Mr. Graham introduced his bill for a free and unrestricted Convention, to be called by a vote of the majority of the people, under the sanction of the Legislature by a *bare majority*, which was directly in the teeth of the Constitution, which expressly says that "no Convention of the people shall be called by the General Assembly unless by the concurrence of *two-thirds* of all the members of each House of the General Assembly."—When the Free Suffrage Bill came up, it was moved to strike out, and to insert this Convention Bill in lieu thereof. Ayes 16, noes 31. Among those who voted aye, (in favor of substituting the Free Convention bill for the Free Suffrage bill) was *John A. Gilmer!*

Before the vote was taken on the first reading of the Free Suffrage Bill, Mr. Gilmer moved to amend it by adding another section—strike out the 3d Sec. of 4th Art. of amended Constitution and insert as follows:

"Taxation shall be equal and uniform throughout the State—and all property other than slaves shall be taxed in proportion to its value, which shall be ascertained in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

"Every slave who has attained the age of 12 years shall be assessed with a tax equal to and not exceeding that assessed on land of the value of three hundred dollars.

"Slaves under that age shall not be subject to taxation—and other taxable property may be exempted from taxation by a vote of a majority of the whole number of members elected to each House of the General Assembly.

'A capitation tax equal to the tax assessed on land of the value of $300 shall be levied on every white male between the ages of 21 and 45 years. But nothing herein contained shall prevent exemption of taxable polls, in cases of bodily infirmity, or prevent taxes on incomes, salaries and licenses."

To understand this insidious amendment, remember that the section proposed to be stricken out, was one of the Compromises and restrictions put upon the Convention of 1835, and that it provides that capitation tax throughout the State shall be equal—that is, the same on whites as on blacks, with this difference—all free males *only* between 21 and 45 are subject to the tax, and all slaves male and female between 12 and 50 years old.

Mr. Gilmer's amendment retains the restriction as to whites between 21 and 45, but does not retain the one as to slaves, but proposes to tax all above 12 years old, those above 50 as well as under it.

Then as to the ad valorem tax on other property, he gives a majority in the Legislature power to exempt any kind of property. With a free Convention and the *white basis* adopted, any one can see what would be the result.

This amendment was rejected—Ayes 11, Noes 35. Mr. Gilmer voted aye—see Jour. Sen. 99, 100. On the 2d reading of the bill (p. 148 Jour. Sen.) he offered his amendment again and pressed it—Ayes 11, Noes 39. On the same day, Mr. Mitchell offered as a substitute for the Free Suffrage Bill, Mr. Graham's Convention Bill, changed so as to pass only by a two thirds vote of the Legislature.

Mr. Cherry, of Bertie, moved to amend it by requiring each member of the proposed Convention, to take an oath not to change *the present basis of representation*.

Vote on Cherry's amendment, ayes 17, noes 31—Mr. Gilmer NO.

It will be remembered that the Convention which nominated Gen. Dockery, as a part of their platform, passed a resolution pledging the party to the present basis; that Gov. Bragg expressed his want of faith in their profession, and his belief that they would not adhere to their pledge; and that some of them, especially Mr. Cherry, raised a great hullaballoo about it. Well, *did* they adhere to their pledge? Did they not violate it, as Gov. Bragg predicted they would? Look at Mr. Graham's Convention bill, and the vote on Mr. Cherry's amendment. That amendment, even at that stage when the bill introduced by the leader of the party (Mr. Graham) for a free and unrestricted Convention, had failed, received only 11 Whig votes, as any one can see by reference to the vote. Among those who voted against it was *Mr. Gilmer*. Did *he* not thereby violate the pledge to abide by the present basis of representation? He votes *for* a free Convention, and *against* an amendment in favor of maintaining the present basis.

Now, we have another pledge from the late K. N. Convention that nominated Mr. Gilmer—or, rather, a declaration of a purpose on their part, for certain reasons of *expediency*, "of abiding by and maintaining the representative basis of the present Constitution." Can any confidence be placed in such men, or in their promises or platforms? Will not Mr. Gilmer do again as he did before in the case above referred to? What has he done to entitle himself to more faith in his present than in his past professions? Nothing!

But, to come back to Mr. Mitchell's amendment for a Convention by a two-thirds vote of the Legislature; on the motion to strike out the Free Suffrage bill and insert Mr. M.'s substitute, Mr. Gilmer voted *aye*.

On the passage of the Free Suffrage bill through all the stages of its first, second, and third readings, Mr. Gilmer persistently voted NO!

We thus see that Mr. Gilmer is in favor of a change in the bases of representation, and that he wants the *white basis*, and not the *mixed basis*. Of course, if he would establish the basis according to white population, it follows, *a priori*, that he would distribute the *School fund* according to the same rule, and thus a large amount of money now spent in the education of the children of the East would be transferred to his beloved West. We have shown that he has persistently warred against that great measure of constitutional reform—the Free Suffrage Bill—in its every stage through the Legislature; and we have reason to believe that Mr. Gilmer *feels* now as he has all along felt, no matter what exterior he may be made to wear by the talismanic stroke of the Greensborough Convention.

Now, as a cure for this life-time of opposition to the East, what sort of a nostrum did the political quacks at Greensborough get up? Why, the sugar-coating process is resorted to. They squirm and twist through a preamble of some length, in which they acknowledge that differences of opinion exist both as to the propriety of amending the Constitution, and as to the mode of doing it; and finally, bracing themselves with a desperate effort, they eke out the following resolution, which like the Kangaroo, has all its strength in its tail:

Resolved, That in order that the paramount principles of Americanism may not be trammeled in the ensuing contest by vexed State questions made up by former political organizations, the American party eschewing sectional issues in the State as well as in the Union, declare their purpose of abiding by and maintaining the representative basis of the present Constitution.

Remember that the same pledge was made in the case of Gen Dockery—*and violated!* They who have *deceived* us once should not again be trusted.

But, suppose that, for arguments sake, we admit the resolution to have been adopted in good faith: and suppose further, that Mr. Gilmer would faithfully carry it out; why should we prefer a man who *unwillingly* perform a certain task that has been *imposed* upon him, rather than a man like Thomas Bragg, whose *feelings* and *sympathies* are with the people, and who assumes a position before them, which is in accordance with his whole life? For Mr. Gilmer has never recanted his old preferences and peejudices. He merely mounts a platform which, for the sake of *expediency*, promises temporarily to abide by the present basis of representation. But, with their example in the case of Gen. Dockery before our eyes, how can we trust them? We say, it is safer to trust a man who is right by nature and education, than one who has to be made to wear the *appearance* of being right, by a *white-washing* process, administered at an age when every body familiar with the subject beforehand will involuntarily exclaim—"Is *this* the John A. Gilmer of old?"

MR. GILMER OPPOSED TO FREE SUFFRAGE.

The K. N. papers are endeavoring to remove objections to Mr. Gilmer by asserting that he is not opposed to Free Suffrage, but only to the mode of obtaining it. In another article, we have shown that he went *dead against* the Free Suffrage that the people wanted, as evidenced by his votes. He voted against the Free Suffrage bill in all its stages. But here is a little extract from the *Western Address*, signed by Mr. Gilmer:

"The issue then, has been fairly presented: *Free Suffrage, or a Free Convention, unrestricted by anything but the Will of the People.*

We have chosen to support a Free Convention."

That is pretty flat. Mr. Gilmer says an "issue" was "fairly presented." Of course, every "issue" has at least two sides What were those sides? *Free Suffrage* on the one hand, and a *Free Convention* on the other. Which side of the "issue" did Mr. Gilmer take? Why, "we (John A. Gilmer and others) have chosen to support a Free Convention." So that, upon the "issue" thus "fairly presented," Mr. Gilmer *declared himself* in favor of a *Free Convention*, and, consequently, opposed to Free Suffrage.

MORE OF MR. GILMER'S RECORD.

We have given a portion of Mr. Gilmer's record in another article. We give here "more of the same sort." The K. N's. won't give these facts from the record to the people—so we must do it. We shall dose the K. N.'s with Mr. Gilmer's physic *ad nauseum*. In his "profoundly intense" love of the West, and in his strong desire to strip the East of power and patronage, he during the session of 1848-'9, offered the following amendment to the bill to consolidate and amend the acts heretofore passed on the subject of Common Schools:

"*Be it further enacted*, That the Literary or School Fund shall hereafter be distributed among the several Counties in this State, according to the free white population thereof."

Had this amendment passed, it would have seriously diminished the amount received for the education of the children of every county in this Distret and in the East. Money now spent here for educating the youth, would have been taken away and sent to the West, if Mr. John A. Gilmer had succeeded in his endeavors.

'THE CHALICE RETURNED TO HIS OWN LIPS.'

In his 'Tulip Grove' acceptance of the Know-Nothing Vice Presidential nomination, Major Donelson says:

'When General Jackson came into the Presidency, he acknowledged in his inaugural address the obligation of the Executive to restrain the patronage of the Federal Government, so that it should not be brought into conflict with the freedom of elections. But modern Democracy stands in direct antagonism to this obligation.'

Will not the public be astounded by the information that the same Donelson, who promises so fair for reform as to interference with elections, through the magic workings of Know-Nothing culverts, strenuously assailed his chief on the Know-Nothing ticket, just five years ago, for the monstrous abuses on this very point? If Donelson is to be believed, how can any such proposed reform be expected from Mr. Fillmore of whom Donelson thus wrote in the Washington *Union* in 1851?

"Official Interference in Elections. It seems that Mr. Fillmore has taken a more active part in the New York elections than we had supposed. The Rochester *Democrat* (a Whig paper,) brings us an account of a meeting held at that place preparatory to the election which came off on Tuesday. We take the following from the remarks of one of the speakers, Mr. Chauncy Tucker:

"He had a piece of information for the meeting. John T. Bush, Esq., U. S. Marshal, was now in the city, *with a letter from Mr. Fillmore*, calling upon every Whig and every friend of the Administration, TO SUPPORT THE ENTIRE WHIG TICKET."

"It seems that Mr. Fillmore has forgotten the abhorrence which his party professed to entertain towards official interference in elections. His own friends represent him as actively intermeddling in the New York election, and, by letters, addressed to subordinate officers, using the influence of his high position and great patronage to carry a State ticket.

* * * * * *

"The cunningly devised scheme brought all the Whigs friendly to the enlargement to the support of Seward & Co., and even the restive friends of the President, *and even the President himself, bowed to the superior genius of the 'Auburn managers;* and *the President* (Fillmore) *forgetful of his high position and onerous duties*, HAS DESCENDED INTO THE ARENA TO WIELD HIS OFFICIAL INFLUENCE AND PATRONAGE IN SUPPORT OF THE SCHEMES OF WM. H. SEWARD AND THURLOW WEED.

"*His Union sentiments are not strong enough to enable him to sit quietly while the custody of the land fund is at issue.*—HE FORGETS ALL ABOUT COMPROMISE, SECESSION, RESCUES AND RIOTS, AND IS WILLING TO AFFILIATE WITH THE WORST FOE OF THE UNION, RATHER THAN SEE THE DEMOCRACY TRIUMPH IN NEW YORK."

KNOW-NOTHINGISM DYING OUT IN GEORGIA.

The Know-Nothing council of Georgia met at Macon on the 15th April, and adopted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, 1. That the State council, now in session, abolish all obligations of secresy which have heretofore characterized it as a secret political order, and that it do now resolve itself into an open convention of the American party of Georgia.

"2d. That this convention recommend to the party, that in lieu of the secret councils which have heretofore been organized in the respective counties, an association be established and kept up in each county whose object shall be to promote the interests of the American party.

"Resolved, That the State Council having dissolved, this convention deem it inexpedient to take any action at this time in relation to the nominations made by the national convention in February last, but we leave it to the American party of this State to hold a convention, at such time as may be deemed expedient by the Central Executive Committee, to take such action in reference to said nominations as may be deemed advisable."

It will be seen from the above that the grip has been given up—that the passwords have been given up—that the deluded followers of Sam in Georgia are permitted to see the light of day once more, and that the cold shoulder has been given to Fillmore and the "nephew of my uncle."

A kind and charitable Donation.—G. P. R. James, Esq., H. B. M. Consul for this port, has received a dispatch from Lord Clarendon, authorizing him, in the name of the British Government, to distribute £200 (about $1000) among the benevolent institutions in Norfolk and Portsmouth, having charge of the destitute widows and orphans of those who died during the late epidemic.—*Norfolk Herald*

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY.

Murderous Affray at Aspinwall Between American Passengers and the Natives—Thirty Americans Killed and Forty Wounded.

New York, April 29.—The steamer Empire City arrived here this morning from Havana, with dates to the evening of the 24th.

A terrible affray occurred on the 15th instant at Aspinwall between the American transit passengers and the natives, in which thirty Americans were killed and forty wounded.

The Empire City brings three of the wounded.

A large amount of the passengers baggage and railroad property and the property of individuals residing near the railroad station was destroyed. All the baggage in the freight house was rifled.

The passengers upon whom this outrage was committed were those which left San Francisco on the 10th inst., in the steamer Cortes, for San Juan, but landed at Panama in consequence of the troubles in Nicaragua.

SPECIAL DISPATCH.

New York, April 29.—The seamship Empire City, from Aspinwall, has just arrived. She brings the intelligence that a dreadful riot had taken place at Panama, in which twenty Americans were killed and forty wounded. The railroad office had been broken open and rifled of its contents. The riot originated with a drunken man who refused to pay a native a dime for a piece of water melon. There was a rumor at Aspinwall that Walker had been again defeated.

IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.

Charleston, April 29.

The steamer Isabel, from Havana, has arrived, bringing Nicaragua papers of the 14th instant.

General Walker won a great battle at Rivas on the 7th capturing the city and killing 600 Costa Ricans! Only 30 Americans were killed!

Mr Wheeler had addressed a letter to President Mora relative to the shooting of American citizens, protesting against the conduct of Mora in ordering expulsion of the Americans.

The Havana markets were uncharged.

No disasters of importance were reported at Key West.

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

The *Opinione* of Turin, gives, upon what it declares to be good authority, the conditions contained in the Treaty of Peace.—They are affirmed to be as follows:

I. Neutralization of the Black Sea. Russia not to keep more than ten ships of war armed for the defence of the coasts.

II. Nicolaieff reduced to a merchant port, with engagement that no ships of war shall be constructed beyond the number agreed to as above.

III Russia to allow Consuls from all the Powers in the ports of the Black Sea and the Baltic.

IV. Bomarsund not to be reconstructed.

V. Russia cedes a part of the territory of Bessarabia, comprising the fortress of Ismail.

VI. Russia renounces the exclusive protectorate of the Danubian Principalities.

VII. She equally renounces the protectorate of the Greeks of the Ottoman empire.

VIII. The free navigation of the Danube is guarantied to all States, without exception.

The IXth article refers to the commission to be sent into the Principalities to study the questions of the frontiers and of the mode of government.

The *Opinione* denies that any stipulation has been made in favor of Sardinia, and that the Italian question will be discussed at large by the Plenipotentiaries in their supplementary sitting. Russia, will, it is said, send an Ambassador to Paris after the ratification of the treaty.

ENGLAND AND NICARAGUA.

It is stated that an intercepted correspondence between the British government and Costa Rica, in which the former agreed to contribute two thousand stand of arms to the latter, has fallen into Walker's hands. The letter making this offer is from the foreign office of Great Britain to E. Wallerstein, the Consul General of Costa Rica. There are several other letters, one of which was from Mr. Molina, the Costa Rican Minister at Washington, informing his government of recent letters received from the governments of Great Britain and France, in which great sympathy is felt for the Central American States in general. Another informs the government of Costa Rica that an English fleet will be immediately sent to the Pacific coast of Costa Rica.

SENSIBLE ADVICE.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Advertiser* writes:

'Some of the Southern Whigs, like Mr. Jones of Tennessee, and Mr. Benjamin of Louisiana, think there is really so much danger of the election of a Republican, either by the people or by the House, that *they advise the Whigs to go for the Democratic nominee.*'

Now, this is sensible advice. These gentlemen, Benjamin and Jones, are notorious for their inflexible fidelity to the Whig party; but between Black Republicanism and Democracy they cannot hesitate a moment. They prefer the latter, and advise all patriotic Whigs to do likewise. 'Go for the Democratic nominee.'

Foreign Imports.—We are now within ten weeks of the close of the Federal Treasury year, so that an approximate estimate of the grand total Importation may be arrived at on a review of what has already been reported at this port. Last year the total for the United States, in gross, was $261,382,960, of which about 60 per cent., or $154,422,000 was entered at New York. The increase this year to the present week in April, at New York, is $30,685,000, placing the grand total already at $156,857,000 with ten weeks yet to hear from, which gave last season about $28,250,000, including the item of foreign specie added at the close of the year. Estimating the smallest probable increase in May and June we should call the total entries at New York on the 30th day of June fully equal to the extravagant years 1853 '54, say $190,730,000, or an increase of $36,308,000, equal to $60,513,000 increase in the whole country, or grand total of $321,895,000. Of this the actual consumption, allowing for a re-export of $30,000,000, will be $291,895,000, against an adtual consumption last year of $232,934,667.—*E. Y. Times;*

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN WASHINGTON COUNTY.

At a meeting of the Democrats of Washington county, held at the Court-house, in Plymouth, on Saturday the 26th April 1856, on motion, Capt. Wallace H. Styron, was called to the Chair, and Rogers Kirby, Esq., requested to act as Secretary.

The Chairman on taking his seat explained the object of the meeting.

On motion of Henry Holiday, Esq., it was

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint 12 delegates from this (the Plymouth) district to meet at Williamston, in Martin County, on Saturday, the 3d day of May next, in order to nominate a suitable candidate to represent the Senatorial district composed of the counties of Martin and Washington in the Senate in our next Legislature.

Whereupon, the Chair appointed Samuel Taylor, Theophilus McGray, Harvy M. Bateman, Bailey Bateman, Joseph C. Norcom, John Nicholls, Edmond J. Johnston, Thomas S. Armistead, Capt. John H. Hampton, Jacob D. Windley, J. G. Griffin, and Edward Ayres, to the district convention.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the delegation.

The following resolutions were presented to the meeting by Dr. B. F. Fessenden, and were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the purity and justice of Democratic principles upon all important political questions of the day.

Resolved, That our confidence in Franklin Pierce is firm and unshaken; he has been the enemy of all kinds of fanaticism, and the firm defender of the constitution and the Union; and by his firm and unwavering course on the subject of slavery, has rendered himself doubly dear to the people of the South; therefore he is our first choice for President.

Resolved, That we believe the interest, honor and dignity of the State of North Carolina cannot be entrusted into safer hands, than in the hands of Thomas Bragg, our present Governor.

Resolved, That the Democratic party is the only true and national party in existence in our Union, hence we pledge our general co-operation with, and will support said party.

Resolved, That we are in favor of Free Suffrage, because it constitutes and makes a free people.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and that the Raleigh Standard, E. City Democratic Pioneer, and Plymouth Banner be requested to publish the same.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

W. H. STYRON, Chairman.
Rogers Kirby, Sec'y.

The general minutes for 1855–'56 of all the Conferences of the M. E. Church, South, twenty-three in number, are now completed, and will soon be issued from the publishing house, at Nashville, Tenn.

The returns show the following results, in totals, with reference to the preceding reports;

		INCREASE.
Travelling preachers	2,078	136
Superannuated preachers	151	1
Local preachers	4,628	269
White membership and probationers	447,372	18,851
Colored members and probationers	170,159	5,566
Indian members	3,513	*144
*Decrease.		
Total membership	627,992	24,689

The total increase reported is 27,662, which is reduced by decrease in five conferences to the nett increase 24,689, as above given.

The largest white membership reported is for the Georgia Conference, 44,252; the largest colored membership, South Carolina Conference, 37,933; and the largest membership generally, South Carolina, 79,005.

LET THE SOUTH BEWARE.

We have never doubted that the great mass of Northern Know Nothings will unite with the Black Republicans, in a desperate effort to defeat the National Democracy and instal Abolitionism in the highest places. Among the daily clustering evidence, we may refer to the recent revelations of the N. Y. Times, the little organ of Seward. That paper informs us that the alliance of the Know Nothings and the Black Republicans "*is natural and inevitable*, and that it will also be irresistible." The Times says:

The Commercial must know that the *Northern Americans will never, as a body, vote for Mr. Fillmore*:—and that they will take such a course in the Presidential canvass, as will, without damage to the sentiments, and principles of their own organization, be most *certain to defeat the schemes of the Pro-Slavery crusaders.*—Nor is there any ground for the astonishment it affects, at our intimation that they and the Republicans would act together, for the attainment of an end which they seek in common. The elections of the past year show conclusively that such an alliance is *natural and inevitable*, and that it will also be irresistible.

Even admitting for argument's sake, that Fillmore is as sound as his Southern Know Nothing advocates represent him, is it not clear that his party will be swallowed up by Black Republicanism at the North and that every vote given him by a Southern man, will not only be thrown away but will indirectly and to the same extent weaken the strength of the National Democracy in their great struggle with Black Republicanism?

Civil Liberty.—Men are qualified for civil liberty in exact proportion to their disposition to put moral chains upon their own appetites; in proportion as their love to justice is above their rapacity; in proportion as their sondness and sobriety of understanding is above their vanity and presumption in proportion as they are more disposed to listen to the counsels of the wise and good, in preference to the flattery of knaves.—Society cannot exist, unless a controlling power upon will and appetite be placed somewhere; and the less of it there is within, the more there must be without. It is ordained in the eternal constitution of things, that men of intemperate minds cannot be free; their passions forge their fetters. —*Burke.*

A CARD.

TO MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC OF GATES COUNTY.—I announce myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Gates County. Should I be the successful candidate, I pledge myself to do justice to all.

ap 22, 1856—tde T. G. VAUGHAN.

A BUSINESS RENDEZVOUS.

The French have a strange way of acting business, and then again the gaities themselves may conceal much deep moment. Witness the following ecdote:

A beautiful lady received a note her lawyer, soliciting an hour's in on matters of the utmost importance.

"An hour!" exclaimed she. "man speaks as if one's hour were own disposal. I cannot give up my or I shall look pale and faded this neither can I give up the ball, of not. I have it!"

In a short time the solicitor recei invitation to the Countess de—— Never having seen the lady, the man was perplexed, but a note fair client set all right by explaining she had caused it to be sent to him he might there consult with her on fairs. The lawyer went and conc business by fragments between the and frequently interrupted by the admirers. While he noted legal his memoranda book she dotted names of her partners for the next and thus between business and she passed a delightful evening.

"But I must see you again," concluding.

"How soon?" asked the lady.

"Say next Tuesday Mad. de— soiree. Very well. you shall have Next Tuesday?

"Another ball!" exclaimed he.

"What! murmuring that in addi giving you an interview, I give opportunity of enjoying delightful and an excellent supper! Oh you sonable man!" laughed the merry "If you have business with me, have to submit, and never fear, balls to last till the middle of April she glided off, but kept her word those grave affairs were settled in the of the merry whirl of Parisian society.

The eagle's quill with which the copies of the treaty of peace are to be (one for each of the contracting pow to be formally presented to the Eugenie.

The law of libel.—The late le of Pennsylvania passed a new libel old maxim was 'the greater the tru libel.' This act reverses it. The gr truth the less the libel. Under it not to be inferred.

A Novel Affair.—The Syracuse N. Y. Standard tells a curious a young woman who by donning m passed as a man, and came to be as a great beau among the you ther; and finally was regularly Miss Lewis of that city about three ago, after a brief courtship. She arrested on the complaint of her fa law—but her wife still clings to h great devotion, and claims that th is a conspiracy against them. The allowed to meet in one of the of the police office, and embraced er with the greatest mark of affec

For the P

The Democrats of Chowan Co requested to meet the Democrats County in the Court House in th at 3 o'clock, p. m. on Monday, day of May next, for the purpose ting a candidate to represent this rial District in the Senate of the islature. Many Voters

Gates County, April 21st 1856

DIED.

At his residence in this county, on the morning, April 19th, John Smith, in 40 years.

NORFOLK MARKETS—Bacon—Hams 12½a14; Flag 12; Middlings 11½; Shoulders Cotton 10a10½. Corn—White 52; Mixed 52; Yell Flour—Superfine $7a7 1-4; Extra Family $9. Lard—No. 1, 12; No 2 11. Mess Pork $17.25 Naval Stores—Tar, bl of 3 $1 1 88; Spts. Turpentine 33a3 tine Soft $2.50. Peas—Black eye 90; Clay Shaves—R. O. Hhd $26; W 60; W. O. Hhd prime 50; W Prime 30; W. O. Heading prime Shingles—Heart, 12 in bunch Sap 12 in bunch, $1a1.00. Wheat—White $1,50; Red

BALTIMORE MARKET, Thursday, May 1.

Flour.—Howard street at Mill $6.25.

Corn.—White 44 a 45c, weigh 48 a 51c

Wheat.—Red 1,35a 1,40 cents 1,65 cents.

Oats.—Sales were made at 28

Pork.—Mess at $18, Prime at and Rump at $14,37½.

Lard.—In bbls and tierces at and kegs at 11 cents.

SPRING AND SUMMER G

THE proprietor of the Union S would respectfully announce to of Elizabeth City and the surround that he has just returned from the largest, most beautiful, and sortment of Spring and Summer Goo fine, ever exhibited in the city of N his intention is to sell them as cheap purchased elsewhere.

Having obtained these goods in knowing the wants of the people, he self that he can suit them better than they can be at any other estab the Union. Below we enumerate of the large assortment of goods found at the Depot:

Toilet Setts, new and beautiful pa $3 50 to $16.

Foot Tubs, Bathing Tubs, Children's Hip Baths, Sponge Baths, with showers,

Water Coolers, metal and wood,

Waterman's Refrigerators, Water Freezers and Tubs, patent and plain,

Basins and Pitchers, Chamber Pails,

Wooden Tubs and Buckets, Wash

Lemon Squeezers, Butter Prints, Ice

Beefsteak Mallets, Ice Mallets, Bell

Cocoa Nut Dippers, Cash Boxes, Glass

Preserving Kettles, Perforated Knife

Furnaces, Block Tin Tea Kettles,

Tea and Coffee Pots, Patent Self-sealing

Waiters of various sizes and patterns,

Calendars, Bill Head Cases and Post

Counting Rooms and Stores,

Roofing, Guttering and Spouting, shortest notice, of the best materials, rated in all cases.

Workmen sent to any part of Virginia Carolina to execute work and it warra

Copper work done at the shortest no ving two superior workmen, he flatter that he can turn out as good a piece as any house north or south.

Also, in store, a large lot of Tin Tin, Lead Pipe, Street Lead, Copper Solder, &c.

CAMPHENE and ETHEREAL Oil to be had cheap by the gallon or barr J. R. SMALL.

House Furnishing, Tin, Copper, and my 6 Depot, No. 6 Uni n Street.

OATAN FISHERY FOR SALE.

PURSUANT TO DECCEE IN EQUITY, made on two petitions, at Spring term 1856 of the Court of Equity of Tyrell County, I will proceed to sell in front of the Court House in Columbia, N. C., on Monday the 19th day of May, 1856, (the same being in the week on which the County Court of that County sets,) the OATAN FISHERY, the property of the heirs of William Charles and others.

This Fishery was formerly used and fished as separate fisheries—there being two beaches properly cleared and having upon them all the requisite buildings, fixtures, &c., that were necessary for the beach. The above mentioned Fisheries, which for many years owned and fished by Charles, and the other which he had recently purchased; were by him united and fished together, having as above stated, two separate beaches joining one another, with two full and complete sets of Buildings, Stands, Windlasses, &c.

There are four regular Seine Batteaux, one large Flat used for loading and unloading wood and such like purposes—a fine railing Skiff and complete lot of office furniture, consisting in part, of three Bedsteads, one Cot Bedstead, one Press, four tables, dining and side do., 12 chairs, one Desk, a full and complete assortment of Crockery, Tin and Wooden Ware, and in fact every other article that is necessary to be found in a Kitchen furniture is very full and complete, consisting of the articles formerly used at the Fisheries.

The OATAN FISHERY is fished this Spring by Thomas Glover, Esq., who will leave it—beach, seines, buildings and all things else now connected, in complete and perfect order. There were some four hundred pounds of fine attached to the seine this Spring, which was ordered tied by the late proprietor—a large quantity of new rope and other improvements were designed by him and carried out by Mr. Glover.

The Fisheries thus united and formed into one as such will be sold) constitute it is one of the most valuable Fisheries on the waters of North Carolina.

The Fishery, apparatus, &c., will be sold, either with, or separate from, the Fishery, but at the same time and place.

TERMS OF SALE:

The Fishery, cash, or a sufficiency to meet contingent expenses, the balance in four, two and three years; bonds and good security bearing interest from date, and the apparatus on a credit of twelve months, interest from date and note with approved security.

F. M. CHARLES, Commissioner.

NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL STORE AND PLOUGH MANUFACTORY,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING ENLARGED his Manufactory and opened a regular AGRICULTURAL STORE,

Is prepared to fill all orders in his line at short notice, and on accommodating terms

Ploughs, different sizes,
Cultivators, different sizes and patterns,
Harrows, Threshers, different kind and sizes,
Wheat and Corn Fans,
Horse Rakes,
Cast and Plough Castings,
Hoes, Manure Hoes, Scythes and Cradles,
Shovels, Spades, Shovels,
Manure Forks, Axes,
Trace and Log Chains, Hames,
Cotton and Straw Cutters, various patterns,
Cast Boxes, Hinges,
Screws, &c., &c. Also,
CARPENTER'S TOOLS.

Any want of any of the above articles will do well to give me a call,
Orders promptly and faithfully attended to.
No fault will meet with strict attention.

W. H. CLARK.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED AND AM now to show the most extensive and desirable assortment of

Ready Made Clothing

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS ever exhibited. My stock embraces every quality of Goods in the Dry GOODS LINE. Consisting in part, of the following articles:

Ribbons, Col'd., White Bonnets,
Crape Shawls, Embroidered Col'd
Crapes, White do., Plain Berages, Silk do.,
Berages, Blac. and White Gingham Black
and Lawn, Printed Jackonets, Organdia,
Book Lawns, Victoria Lawns, White Swiss
Muslin, Jaconet Muslin, Berege Diaper, Br.
White do., Bro. Duck, Blue do., Fine
Cambric, Plaid Chashmerette, Farmer's Drill
Linen Handkerchiefs, Fancy English Striped
Bosom Board Duck, Bro. Drills, Patapsco
Stripes, Cotton Sheeting, Linen Sheeting,
Linen and Cashmere Shawls, Challe De Laines
Dress Goods, Figd. Grenadine Pink DeLains,
Challe, Fancy Stocks, Embroidered Crape
Lace Mantles, Black Lace Mantles, Plain
Linens, Hats, Boots, Shoes, and Gaiters
of every description.

Any want of any of the above articles, or anything in the Dry Goods, Grocery or Ready-Made Clothing line, are respectfully invited to give me a call, as I can sell goods as cheap as they can be bought in this section of country.

BENJAMIN T. MILLER.

April 15, 1856.

T. & J. M. HINTON,

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Tinware, Woodware, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Ready-Made Clothing, &c., &c., &c.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED their Spring Stock of GOODS, to which they respectfully invite the attention of their friends and the public generally, and would return their thanks to their friends, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage they have received in the past, and at the same time inform them that they have now received their entire

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK.

It is unnecessary for us to attempt to name the various articles that may be found in our Store. Suffice it to say that our stock is unusually large in every department, and we promise to use our best endeavors to please all who may favor us with a call.

Cash paid in taking all orders

W. T. & J. M. HINTON,

Water St., Elizabeth City, N. C.

CLOTHING, UPHOLSTERY GOODS, PAPER HANGINGS, &c.

The subscriber respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he has just received his Spring Supply of Goods, consisting of the following, viz: Floor Oil Cloths, from 3 to 24 feet, Table Oil Cloths, Canton Mattings, 4-4, 6-4 and 8-4 wide, both white and checked; Carpetings, from 40 cents to $1 75; Transparent Window Shades, from $1,25 to $12 per pair; Curtain papers; Borders, Fire Screens, Cornices, Curtain Bands, Tassels, Gimps, Muslin Curtains, &c., all of which, with Hair and Shuck Mattresses and Beds, he offers at the lowest prices.

WM. A. WALTERS,

Upholsterer and Paper Hanger,

No. 26, Main Street, Norfolk, Va.

Will work in his line executed in the best and on the most favorable terms, for cash and country.

PROPOSALS

FOR LOAN OF $6000 TO THE COUNTY OF CURRITUCK.

PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned at Currituck Court House, till the 26th next, (Court day) for the loan of SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS SIX PER CENT. COUPON BONDS of Currituck.

The Bonds are for $1000 each, and dated May 1, 1856, and redeemable on the 1st May, 1886, and are the balance of the loan of Ten Thousand Dollars authorized to be raised by an amendment of the subscription of the Company to the Dismale and Chesapeake Canal.

The interest will be paid *semi-annually*, on the 1st day of January and July, in each year, on surrendering the proper Coupon at the Exchange Bank of Virginia, at Norfolk, or at the Branch Bank of the State of North Carolina, at Elizabeth City.

All State and taxable Polls of the County will be taken for the fall and prompt payment of principal and interest.

For further information, apply to Marshall Parker, President of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company, 34 W. Main St., Norfolk, Va.

B. JONES, } Agents of Currituck
J. ETHERIDGE, } County.

Currituck County, April 29, 1856—4t.

$2300 REWARD.

ABSCONDED FROM THE SWAMPS OF S. S. Simmons, the following negroes, viz:

Jim Tweedy, aged about 26, purchased in Tyrell Co.

Sam. Riddick,	"	" 45,	"	Gates Co.
Sambo Eason,	"	" 38,	"	do
Jim White,	"	" 28,	"	do
Charles Saunders,	do	do 28	do	do
Dave Harrell,	do	do 45	do	do
Sam Goodman,	do	do 45	do	do
Jack Rascoe,	do	do 28	do	do
Cato Baker,	do	do 40	do	D. S. Canal.
Lonon Butt,	do	do 40	do	Virginia.
Isaaac Sanderlin,		do 25	do	Camden Co.
Isaac Humphries,		do 40	do	do
Armstead Leary,		do 25	do	Chowan Co
Charles Sample,		do 28	do	Tyrell Co.
Noah Sample,	do	do 30	do	do
Sampson Arnold,		do 35	do	do
Isaac Casey		do 30	do	do
Job Chesson,	do	do 30		Washington Co
Prov Chesson	do	do 28	do	do
Matthew,	do	do 28	do	Chowan Co
Stark Smith	do	do 30	do	Hertford.
Tora Hill	do	do 35		Roanoke Island.
Mark Gallop	do	do 45		Camden Co.

The undersigned will pay a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each, for said negroes, if apprehended in the Jail of W. W. Hall, of Norfolk, or confined in any Jail so that we get them.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the aforesaid negroes, are requested to apply to James W. Roberts, of Gatesville, W. W. Hall, of Norfolk, or to the undersigned.

H. G. SPRUILL,
C. L. PETTIGREW, } Trustees.
C. LATHAM.

April 22, 1856—3tp

☞ Sentinel of E. City, and Norfolk Herald please copy 3 times, add send bill to the Trustees at Plymouth N. C.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned, Commissioners appointed for that purpose, until Tuesday, 27th May, for building a COURT HOUSE in Currituck County. A large portion of the bricks, and a part of the timber, have already been purchased, and it will be expected of the contractor to work them into the building. A plan of the building may be seen by application to Jos. S. Dey, at Currituck C. H. For further particulars, apply to either of the undersigned.

B. T. SIMMONS.
JOS. B. MORGAN, } Commissioners.
JOS. S. DEY,

April 29—4ts.

CLEVELAND SAWYER. SAMUEL WHEDBEE

SAWYER & WHEDBEE,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 130 Wall Street, New York.

REFERENCES:

Messrs. Hoppock & Greenwood, New York,
" John Williams & Son, Baltimore,
" Whedbee & Dickinson,
" John Cox, Edenton, N. C.
Messrs. Hardy & Brothers, Norfolk, Va,
" Kader Biggs & Co., " "
James M. Whedbee, E. City, N. C.
Wm. Shannon, " "

April 29—6m pd.

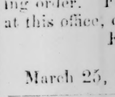
RAILS!

FOR SALE, 15,000 Juniper Rails, on North River, Camden County, the Thoroughfare Island. Price $33 per thousand. Apply to

E. SIMMONS, or
JAMES BRABLE,

Currituck C. H., April 8, 1856.

FOR SALE.



THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to dispose of the schooner GEORGE H. SMOOT, at private sale. She is of the burthen of 35 Tons, federal measurement, and is now in good working order. For further particulars, apply at this office, or to

EDMOND SIMMONS
Currituck C. H., N. C.,

March 25, 1856.—tf.

CANOE LOST.

DRIFTED away from the mouth of Perquimans river in the direction of Scuppernong river about October last, a CANOE 18 to 20 feet long, originally trimmed with red cedar, and copper fastened, and has one or two graving pieces in her sides. A fair reward will be paid for any information that will enable me to get her again.

MOSES JACKSON.

Durant's Neck, Perquimans Co. Ap. 29—5tpd.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Allen Sawyer, dec'd, are notified to present them for settlement without delay, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

WHITFIELD SAWYER,
Adm'r.

march 18, 1856—9t

BOOK BINDERY AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY.

VICKERY & GRIFFITH would respectfully inform their friends that they have at considerable expense fitted up a complete and extensive Book Bindery and Blank Book Manufactory, and having engaged the services of competent and experienced workmen, they are prepared to manufacture Blank Books of every description of binding and style of ruling; and to bind magazines, music and printed books of every kind in the best manner and on as reasonable terms as any establishment in the United States; and it is hoped that a generous public will patronize and sustain this enterprise, which has been so long and so much needed in the city of Norfolk.

☞ Merchants, Clerks of Courts and Bank Officers, will find it greatly to their advantage to have their Blank Books made at this establishment, as no pains will be spared to give perfect satisfaction, both as regards quality and price.

Norfolk, oc 25

FOR SALE

The subscriber offers for sale, privately, on very accommodating terms, the staunch and strong schooner SARAH ANN, now in excellent sailing order. Apply to Henry Culpepper, or to the subscriber on board.

JEROME SIMMONS.

Eliz. City, Feb 5, 1856.

FRANK VAUGHAN & CO.

CLOTHIERS,

And Dealers in Cloths, Cassimers, Vestings, Under Clothing, &c.

And **MANUFACTURERS** of every article of Clothing.

1856

MAGNIFICENT SPRING STOCK.

CLOTHING TO FIT FROM TWO YEARS old and upwards to the largest size.

Furnishing articles—Umbrellas—Canes—Hats—and a fine article of Gentleman's Gaiters, Boots, Pumps and Slippers.

We beg that our friends will examine the MAKE and MATERIAL of our stock, for having purchased from the *best Houses in New York and Philadelphia*, we feel satisfied that it is now in our power to redeem the general character of ready Made Clothing. We would be pleased to show, by our bills, to our friends, at any time, that we purchase only from houses of established character.

FRANK VAUGHAN & CO.

TERMS,

For Cash 5 per cent. off—and interest charged on all accounts after three months standing; we prefer decidedly to deal for cash. And beg that our customers will settle their old accounts as soon as possible; Only One Price.

FRANK VAUGHAN & CO.

E. City April 15, 1856.

NEW BOOK STORE,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

HISTORIES, Biographies, Religious works, Bibles, School Books, Poetical and Literary works, constantly on hand and for sale at low prices for CASH.

Leigh House building, No. 2, Road street.

ap 22 A. WHITE.

"Small Stores," "Candles," &c.—1856-'57.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing,
April 12, 1856.

PROPOSALS, sealed, and endorsed "Offer for Small Stores," or "Offer for Candles," or "Offer for Salt-water Soap," or "Offer for Mustard Seed, Black Pepper," &c., as the case may be, will be received at this bureau until 3 o'clock, p. m., on Thursday, 15th day of May next, for furnishing and delivering, (on receiving twenty days' notice,) at the United States navy yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New York; and Gosport, Virginia, such quantities ONLY of the following articles, (excepting which separate proposals and contracts will be made) as may be required or ordered from the contractor by the chief of this bureau, or by the respective commanding officers of the said navy yards, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1857, viz:

Boxes, sha'g, India rub.
Brushes, shaving
Brushes, scrubbing
Brushes, shoe
Brushes, clothes
Buttons, navy vest
Buttons, navy medium
Buttons, navy coat
Buttons, dead-eye
Beeswax, in ¼ lb. cakes, pure
Cotton, spools of Nos. 12 and 16, 200 yds each, 3 cords, equal parts
Handkerchiefs, cotton, fast colors, 32 by 30 inches, weight not less than 2 oz. each texture 8 by 8 to ½ inch
Needles, sewing, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, drill-eyed, betweens
Ribbon, hat, best French black, 12 yards to the piece; width 1½ inch
Soap, shaving, in cakes; each cake not less than 2 oz.
Silk, sewing, blue black; wrapper not to exceed 2 oz. to the pound
Thread, black and white, Marshall's best quality
Tape, white linen, 4 yards in length, ½ inch wide
Tape, black, twilled cotton, 6 yards in length, ½ inch wide
Thimbles, 8-10 and 9-10 diameter.
Combs, coarse, India rub.
Combs, fine, India rub.
Grass for hats
Jack-knives
Razors, in single cases
Razor straps, Ordway's
Scissors
Spoons
Blacking, boxes of

WHITE SALT-WATER SOAP—*separate bid for* 100,000 *pounds.*

The soap must be manufactured from cocoanut oil, and be of the best quality denominated "white salt-water soap," and be delivered on sixty days' notice, in good strong boxes of about 75 pounds each, and, after inspection, the boxes must be hooped at each end, at the expense of the contractor. The price to be uniform at all the yards.

CANDLES—*separate bid for* 50,000 *pounds.*

The candles must be American manufactured, of prime leaf lard stearine; six candles to pound, 8 1-10 inches in length *exclusive of tip*, six candles No. 1, to weigh not less than 14 ounces 87-100; melting point not to be less than 140 degrees Fahrenheit. The wick must be braided, and composed of 78 cotton threads of the best quality of No. 27 yarn. The candles to be delivered on sixty days' notice, in good boxes, containing about 30 pounds each, and the box to be marked with the contractor's name and the weight of the candles.

MUSTARD SEED, BLACK PEPPER, &c.

Separate bids for all that may be required for the use of the navy, to be deliver d at New York only.

Mustard seed, American, brown
Pepper, black, Malabar
Bottles, octagon, for mustard and pepper
Corks, for bottles.

All the foregoing articles must be of the best quality, and conformable in all respects to the samples deposited at said navy-yards and in this bureau, and subject to such inspection at the navy yard where delivered as the chief of the bureau may direct, the inspecting officer to be appointed by the Navy Department.

All the articles to be delivered free of any incidental expense to the government, in proper vessels or packages, and the price of each article must be the same at the respective places of delivery. Packages in which the above articles are delivered must be marked with their contents and the name of the contractor, and be sufficient to insure their temporary safe-keeping.

The contractor must establish agencies at such stations other than his residence, that no delay may arise in furnishing what may be required; and when the contractor or agent fails promptly to comply with a requisition, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to direct purchases to be made to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof, at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the navy-yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

Two or more approved sureties, in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the contract, will be required, and twenty per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, to secure its performance, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with; eighty per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the navy agent within thirty days after bills, duly authenticated, shall have been presented to him.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the navy agents at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Pensacola, and at this bureau.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846-'47, approved 10th August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within ten days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. The bureau will not be obligated to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guarantee required by law; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the navy agent, district attorney, or collector of the customs of the port.

☞ *The attention of bidders is called to the samples and description of articles required, as, in the inspection for reception, a just but rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the sample and contract, receiving none that fall below them; and their attention is also particularly directed to the joint resolution of 27th March 1854, and to the act of the 10th August,* 1846.

April 22—4w

GRAND OPENING OF SPRING GOODS AT THE BEE HIVE.

JUST opening this morning a magnificent stock of new and fashionable Spring Goods, among which are Robe Silks of the latest importations

Black Silks of the best makes and warranted to be as represented.
Light Silks, stripes and plaids, all colors
Embroideries of every kind, in band and collars,
Sleeves, Elging and Insertings.
Linen Hdkfs, and everything found in a complete assortment of Lace Goods
Ginghams and Prints of entirely new styles.
Lawns, &c.

Those who wish to buy a choice article in the Dry Goods line can find it at the

BEE HIVE, No 33 Main street.
Norfolk, Virginia,
Mar. 4. JAMES SMITH, Proprietor.

BUSINESS CARDS.

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to the citizens of Elizabeth City and surrounding country for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the last five years, and to solicit a continuance of the same for the future, with the assurance that every effort will be made by him to give perfect satisfaction. The firm of Bland & Richardson having been dissolved, the undersigned is prepared to receive and execute all orders on his individual account.

oct 24 THOMAS R. BLAND.

W. J. BAKER.] [T. L. BARRAUD.

BAKER & BARRAUD,

GRAIN, LUMBER, AND GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

High St. & Pierce's Wharf,

fe 27—1y PORTSMOUTH, VA.

N. B. WILROY,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

NORFOLK, VA.

WILL give strict attention to all consignments entrusted to his care. ☞ Commissions on all grain 1½ per cent.

nov 23, 1852—1y

EDWARD DELANY,

UNION STREET,

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

MANUFACTURER of Copper, Tin, Sheet Iron and Japanned Ware; Camphine and Etherial Oil Lamps; Etherial Oil and Camphene.

A large assortment of STOVES constantly on hand.

☞ His charges in every case shall be moderate, and the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

N. B.—Lamps altered to burn Etherial Oil.

EDWARD DELANY,
sep 24 Norfolk, Va.

EGERTON'S VIRGINIA HOUSE,

No. 4, South Calvert Street,

BALTIMORE, Md.

HAVING made considerable improvements in the House, I am now prepared to accommodate a large number of Permanent and Transient Boarders. The Virginia House is in the centre of the business portion of Baltimore, and affords as convenient and comfortable accommodations as any Hotel in the city.

ap 4

L. J. JOHNSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAVING taken an office in Elizabeth City, will practice in all the Courts of Gates, Chowan, Perquimans, Pasquotank, Camden and Currituck counties, and offers his professional services to those who may need them.

OFFICE—The one formerly occupied by Gen'l. Ehringhaus, dec'd.

Eliz. City, May 31, 1853—1y

WM. SIMMONS.] [D. D. SIMMONS.

D. D. SIMMONS & BRO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

NORFOLK, VA.

F. W. SEABURY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, LEATHER, &c. &c. &c.

No. 13 Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.

KEEPS constantly on hand an extensive assortment of goods. The front store being appropriated for Ladies,' Misses' and Children's fine retail Shoes; the centre for Trunks, Valises, and Carpet Bags; the back store for Plantation Boots and Brogues; the upper stories for wholesale goods, Leather, and the Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

N. B. Particular attention paid to keeping good qualities Plantation Boots and Brogans in great variety. aug 31

J. H. WHITEHURST'S

ELECTRO DAGUERREOTYPES.

GALLERIES.

207 Baltimore Street, Baltimore.
77 Main Street, Richmond, Va.
Main Street, Norfolk, Va.
Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.
Sycamore Street, Lynchburg, Va.

☞ Likenesses taken boually well in all weather. aug 6

CHAS. H. REID.] [THOS. C. NASH

REID & NASH,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

83 PEARL STREET,

New York.

Cash advances made upon consignments of Wheat Corn, &c.

REFERENCES:

Jas. T. Soutter, Esq., Pres't Bank Republica, New York.
Messrs. Blow & March, N. Y.
S. S. Simmons, Esq., Plymouth, N. C.
S. H. McRae, Esq. do do
Messrs. Reid & Soutter Norfolk, Va.
Messrs. Anderson & Reynolds, Norfolk, Va.
L. S. Webb, Esq., Cash'r Windsor, N. C.

sep 11—3m

NOTICE.

DR. WM. G. POOL

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Elizabeth City, and Pasquotank and Camden counties. His Office is two doors from the Court House, where he may be found at all times, (night and day,) when not engaged elsewhere.

Charges moderate, and payment by note or otherwise required at the expiration of twelve months.

By arrangement with Mrs. Lamb, the Camden Float Bridge will be free to all messengers vitiating him on professional business.

E. City, mh7, 1854.

CHARLES E. LOWTHER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

GATESVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend all the Courts of Gates, Hertford, Chowan, Perquimans and Pasquotank counties.

☞ Business in either of the above counties punctually attended to. jan 24

DRS. RITTER & SAUNDERS, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully tender their professional services in all its branches to the inhabitants of E. City and adjoining country.

H. F. RITTER. L. K. SAUNDERS.

Nov. 6, 1855

W. GEORGE GRANBERY,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

HAVING removed to Currituck County, will attend all the Courts of Perquimans, Pasquotank, Camden and Currituck Counties. All business entrusted to his hands will receive prompt attention.

☞ Office at Currituck Court-house,

dec 11—1y

NOTICE.

The undersigned would inform the citizens of Eliz. City and surrounding country, that he is prepared to do PLASTERING in all of its branches, both plain and ornamental—consisting of cornices, plain and fancy, centre-pieces of all kinds, panel enrichments, &c. Also, brick work done with care.

☞ All jobs in the country will meet with prompt attention, by addressing

F. Y. HOSKINS.

Eliz. City, Feb. 19, 1856.

THE OLD DOMINION.

VICKERY & GRIFFITH have received the Old Domion; or, the Southampton Massacre. A novel, by G. P. R. James, price 50 cts.

History of Hernando Cortez, by Abbott, 62 cts.

The Wonders on Science, by Henry Maynen, 75 cts.

Notes on Duels and Duelling, alphabetically arranged, with a preliminary historical essay, by Sarengo Sabine $1,25.

Hypathia; or new foes with an old face, by Charles Kingsley.

Pictures of Europe, framed in ideas, by C. A. Bartol, $1,25.

Treatise on Punctuation, by Wilson. $1.

The Elements of Character, by M. G. Chandler. 62.

The Lake Shore; or, the Slave, the Serf, and the Apprentice, by Emile Souvestre, author of the Attic Philosopher, 75 cts.

ap 1

NORFOLK ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUNDRIES—

In store and for sale by the subscriber,

IRON—suitable for farming, ship building, coach making, machinists, and all other purposes, round, square, flat, oval, half-round, &c. A very large and complete assortment cast, German, spring and blister Steel, for do. do. do. do ANVILS, Vices, Bellows, Hammers, Screw-plates, Stocks and Dies, Files, Borax, Brace and Bitts, Wrenches, (a new and superior article,) Axes, Hatchets, Pit-saws, grub Hoes, weeding and hilling, cast steel and garden Hoes, and rakes, (a very large stock) Spades, Shovels Forks, Potatoe Hooks, Shufflers, Corn Planters Seed Sowers.

GARDEN SEED—fresh and genuine

Plows, harrows, cultivators, devils, cotton sweeps, horse hoes, road scrapers, canal and wheel-barrows, grain cradles, grass sneaths and blades, briar hooks, log and ox chains, trace chains, drag teeth, cultivator teeth, agricultural furnaces, corn and cob crushers, "LITTLE GIANTS," horse powers, wheat threshers, lime and guano spreaders, garden and field rollers, grind stones, cut nails and spikes, ship spikes, sausage meat cutters and stuffers, straw cutters, well curbs, chain pumps, cistern pumps, cart and wagon boxes, thorough boxes, (a very large supply—all sizes,) sulkey, buggy, carriage, cart, and wagon axles and springs. Colored carpet warp, cotton and hemp seine and sturgeon twine. Net lines, plow lines, cotton cordage. Fan Mills, Montgomery's Rockaway, and all other desirable kinds: hominy mills, corn shellers, (a large and varied stock,) mould boards, land sides and shares to suit nearly all the plows now in use; plow bolts, plow skeletons.

With a great many other very desirable goods, not omitting Garden Engines—no farmer who has an orchard should be without one, as he could, with a few gallons of soap suds, clean his fruit trees of those destructive insects, Catapillars. You can't do wrong to send your orders to

my 8 S. MARCH. Norfolk, Va.

FARMER'S HEAD QUARTERS,

NO. 11, WATER STREET,

NORFOLK, VA.

AGRICULTURAL IMPEMENTS,

BAR and Bundle Iron, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Springs and Axles, Anvils, Bellows Vices, Dies and Stocks, Screw Plates, Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Chain Pumps, &c.

3000 cast iron Plows of all sizes and patterns, embracing some of the best in the country.

2000 Cultivators, with steel, wrought and cast iron Hoes.

150 Harrows, of Gedder Premium, 14 to 36 teeth, square, hinges, expanding, stationary, oval teeth, &c.

150 Corn Shellers, (box.) with 1 and 2 fly wheels, large hoppers, and well made, the best in market. Also, the Virginia Sheller, acknowledged by practical men the best in use for wear and tear; other good kinds also on hand.

100 Straw Cutters, Hovey's, Sinclair's, Taylor's, Smith's Premium, &c.

100 Corn Planters, two varieties, warranted to work well.

50 Small Seed Sowers.

50 Ox Yokes, premium at Raleigh.

50 Hand Hominy Mills, premium at Raleigh.

20 Horse Rakes " " "

50 Subsoil Plows, " " "

Diplomas of the above may be seen at the Depot.

HORSE POWERS, THRESHERS, GRIST MILLS,

and every variety of Machines for Farmers may be seen there, as well as a thousand small things useful and necessary in farming, all of which will be sold at low prices.

BORUM & MCLEAN,
No. 11 Water Street,
dec 20 Norfolk, Va.

J. W. HARWOOD,

AGENT,

SUCCESSOR TO C. BURRUSS,

No. 24, East Main Street, 6 doors above Messrs. Bloodgood & Co., Norfolk, Va., and 6, High Street, Portsmouth, Va

MANUFACTURER and wholesale and Retail Dealer in French and American Candies, fine and common Cakes, foreign and domestic green, dried, preserved, brandied, crystalized and pickled Fruits, Licorice, Jujube Paste, Lozengers, Gum Drops, Cocoa, plain and sweet Chocolate, Wines, Cordials, Syrups, Jelly, Ice Cream, Frozen Lemonade, fine and fancy Soaps of every description, Olive Oil, Bay Rum, Mustard, Catsups, Sauces, Pickles, cured and ground Spices, Sardines, Olives, Capers, Anchovies, anchovie paste, Honey, Brazil, Havana and Pulverized Sugar, Mason's Blacking, foreign and domestic Segars, Snuff, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Maccaroni, Vermicilli, Slates, Slate and Lead Pencils, Marbles, Looking-Glasses, Accordeons, Flutes, Fifes, Violins, Combs, Fans Tooth, Shaving, Hair, Crumb, Cloth, Blacking, and Whitewash Brushes, Cologne and Perfumery, Ox Marrow, Macassar Oil, Gold Ink, Hair Dye, Courting and Playing Cards, Dominoes, Dice, Draft Boards, Willow Chairs, &c., Wood, on Ware, Whisps, Brooms, Baskets, Bird Cages, French and German Toys and Fancy Goods, Wine and Porter Bottles, Fireworks of every description, Vases, Mantle and other ornaments, Dog Collars and Muzzles, Butter Prints, Lemon Squeezers, Ice Bowls, Faucets, &c., &c., all of which will be sold as cheap as at any other establishment in Virginia for the cash, and a discount of 5 per cent allowed on all bills over $5.

☞ Orders from the country accompanied with the cash will receive prompt attention.

J. W. HARWOOD, Agent,
ap No. 24 Main st., Norfolk, Va.

THE DEPOT OF

IRON, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, AND FARMING TOOLS,

IS now being filled with all kinds of Goods in this line, selected recently by one of the proprietors from the largest establishments North and East.

Of IRON, our stock comprises all kinds and sizes suited to the wants of Coachmakers, Blacksmiths, Ship-Builders, and for farm work generally. The quality of it we warrant good. Nails, Spikes, Carriages Springs and Axles, Bolts, &c.

OF IMPLEMENTS,

our stock exceeds any thing ever seen in Virginia, and equals many at the North. We intend to keep everything in the line useful to farmers, and we think that the wants of all can be supplied at short notice. Our arrangements for manufacturing more extensively are nearly completed, and we shall be able to furnish a large majority of Implements of our own make, (warranted of the best materials) at satisfactory prices.

All new machines worthy of notice will be ceived at the Depot by the EXPRESS LINE, and we desire that the farmers of Virginia and North Carolina shall make the Depot their Headquarters when visiting the city. We ask an examination of our stock, whether in want or not.

☞ We are agents for the 'American Farmer,' published in Baltimore, and will receive subscribers to that valuable Agricultural Journal, issued monthly, at ONE DOLLAR per an-

BORUM & McLEAN,
Manufacturers and Dealers,
No. 11 Widewater Street,
aug 30 Norfolk, Va

RUSH TO THE BEE HIVE ALL WHO WANT TO BUY DRY GOODS.

WHERE you will find Plaid and Striped Silks, from 6 to 9 dollars per Dress Pattern. Where you can find Silk Robes for 18.—Where you can find Black Silks at 50 cents per yard. Where you can find 100 yards of Plain Swiss Muslin, of a fine quality, at 25 cents per yard. Where you can find a splendid assortment of Plain and Printed Bareges, less than the cost of importation. Where you can find 2,000 yards Black Satin Stripe Bareges, worth 75 cts., for 37½. Where you can fine All-Wool Delaines, splendid qualities. Where you can find a magnificent assortment of Embroideries, in sets and single pieces. Where is to be found a splendid assortment of Curtain Stuffs, Linens, Linen Table Cloths, Linen Handkerchiefs, Embroidered and Plain; also, Black Bordered Linen ditto Barege Robes, with other articles usually found in a Dry Goods Store. Also, Mantillas, including all the fashionable patterns of the season, to which additions is made by every steamer, of all the Novelties, as soon as they appear in the city of New York. Having a room devoted to the display of those Goods exclusively, the largest stock and newest styles can always be found. Also, Mattings and Carpetings.

The Bee Hive is 33 Main street, Norfolk, Va.

ap 29

STRIPED AND PLAID SWISS MUSLIN, only $1 25 per piece of 10 yards, cheapest goods ever seen in Norfolk. The Bee Hive is the place, of course. JAMES SMITH,

je 19 33 Main street.

NORFOLK ADVERTISEMENTS.

VICKERY & GRIFFITH,

BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, BOOKBINDERS, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

No. 19, Main Street, Norfolk, Va.

KEEP constantly on hand, and for sale upon the most advantageous terms, a complete and extensive assortment of Books of every variety and description, and in every department of Literature, Science and the Arts, and having recently made arrangements with the largest publishing houses in the country, they will receive regular supplies of the principal and most valuable Books as soon as they are issued from the press.

V. & G. also offer for sale one of the largest stocks of STATIONERY to be found in the Southern country, both for the school and counting house; and having now in full operation a complete and extensive BOOK BINDERY and BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY, with competent and experienced workmen, they are prepared to manufacture every description of Blank Books, with punctuality and dispatch, on as reasonable terms as any establishment in the United States.

Country merchants and strangers visiting the city will find it greatly to their advantage to examine our stock before making their purchases, as we are confident that we can offer them great inducements in quality, quantity and price.

V. & G. are agents for the celebrated PIANOS of Conrad Meyer; also for Silas C. Herring's (Wilder's Patent) Salamander Safes.

VICKERY & GRIFFITH.
23 Norfolk, Va.

NEW CARPET WAREROOMS,

NO. 26, MAIN STREET, NORFOLK, VA.

THE subscriber takes this mode of informing his old friends and customers and the public generally, that in addition to his former business of Upholsterer and Paper Hanger, he has opened a large and splendid stock of Velvet Tapestry, Three Ply, Tapestry Ingrain, Common Ingrain, and Venetian Carpeting, at all prices, from 18¾ cents to $2 per yard.

ALSO,

Rugs and Mats, Druggets of all widths, from 4-4 to 16-4 wide.

Door Mats of every description, Stair Linen.

And a new article of Oil Cloth for Stairs, which supercedes the use of Crash or Stair Linen, more durable and does not require washing.

OIL CLOTHS

of all widths and at all prices, for Entries, Halls, Passages, Stairways and Dining Rooms.

UPHOLSTERY AND CURTAIN GOODS

of every description, such as Silk and Worsted Damasks, Satin DeLane, Moreen, Turkey Red, &c., with Cornices, Bands and Loops, Gimp and Galoons, Cords and Tassels, &c., with a stock of Lace and Muslin Curtains that cannot be surpassed if equalled in this city.

The undersigned would also address a few words to all whom it may concern, about

PAPER HANGINGS

or Wall Paper, and begs leave to inform them that his stock was never larger, better or more varied in regard to Colors, Patterns or quality; and as to prices he is determined that they shall be satisfactory, for he has made up his mind to sell at all hazards, if purchasers can be found at any price.

W. A. WALTERS,
oc 19 No. 26 Main st., Norfolk Va.

MOREDUN; A tale of The Twelve Hundred and Ten, by Sir Walter Scott,

The discovery of this work has created an intense excitement in Europe. Some doubt its genuineness, but the most eminent critics of France and principal literary gentlemen in England, who have examined the documents, have expressed themselves unanim

POET'S CORNER.

From the Saturday Evening Post.

ALICE.

BY MAGGIE C. HIGBY.

The old love came over me,
When I saw her in the hall,
And I only wished we were young again,
For a moment—that was all.
I saw the hair that used to curl
In ripples round her brow,
Was pushed from her temples pale and thin,
In a band of silver now.

The lips that came in olden times
To kiss me at the door,
Were now wreathed with a matron's smile
Of welcome—nothing more.
The eyes that I have often filled,
By one word, full of tears,
Were haughty in the gathered pride
Of four-and-forty years.

A fair boy lay upon her lap
With a head of flaxen curls
And she heard the name of mother spoke
By a flock of rosy girls.
Ah, me! a path was sadly missed,
Somewhere in the fleeting past,
And I have come to sigh for flowers
That might have bloomed at last.

I can only kiss the ruddy cheeks
Of her youngest, on my knee,
And feel that the sweetest way of life
Was forever closed to me.
I can only look in his mother's eyes
With an aching, nameless pain,
And draw the folds of loneliness
About my heart again.

New Brighton, Pa.

GENERAL SELECTIONS.

A TRUE AND TOUCHING INCIDENT.

We clip the following from the Fredericksburg (Va.) Christian Banner:

A young man and his wife were preparing to attend a Christmas party at the house of a friend, some miles distant.

'Henry, my dear husband, don't drink too much at the party, to-day; you will promise me, won't you?' said she, putting her hand on his brow, and raising her eyes to his face with a pleading glance.

'No Millie, I will not; you may trust me.'

And he wrapped his infant boy in a soft blanket, and they descended.

The horses were soon prancing over the turf, and pleasant conversation beguiled the way.

'Now don't forget your promise,' whispered the young wife, as she passed up the steps.

Poor thing! she was the wife of a man who loved to look upon the wine when red. But his love for his wife, and their babe, whom they both idolized, kept him back, and it was not often that he joined in Bacchanalian revelries.

The party passed off pleasantly, the time of departing drew near, and the wife descended from the upper chamber to join her husband. A pang shot through the trusting heart as she met him, for he was intoxicated—he had broken his promise.

Silently they rode homeward, save when the drunken man broke into snatches of song, or unmeaning laughter. But the wife rode on, her babe pressed closely to her grieved heart.

'Give me the baby, Millie, I can't trust you with him,' said he as he approached a dark and somewhat swollen stream.

After some hesitation, she resigned her first born, her darling babe, closely wrapped in the great blanket, to his arms.—Over the dark waters the noble steeds safely bore them, and when they reached the bank, the mother asked for the child.

With much care and tenderness he placed the bundle in her arms, but when she clasped it to her bosom, *no babe was there!* It had slipped from the blanket, and the drunken father knew it not.

A wild shriek from the mother aroused him, and he turned just in time to see the little rosy face rise one moment above the dark waves, then sink for forever.

What a spectacle! the idol of his heart gone, gone forever, and that by his own intemperance. The anguish of the mother, the remorse of the father, are better imagined than described.

This is no fiction, but the plain truth. The parties were known by the friends of the writer, and it should be a warning to those who indulge in intoxicating drinks, and resist the pleadings of loving wives.

CROAKERS.

There is a class of people in the world whose religion is despair, and whose worship consists of an eternal wail. Whether visited by prosperity or adversity, in shadow, in sickness or in health, in the chamber and the market-place, the sanctuary and the forum, in bed or the funeral, these long-visaged gentry darken the air with their lamentations, and affront hope and will, and energy, and manhood, and reason, with the enfeebling notes of their wretched and cowardly snivelling. Even in their rosy youth, the grasshopper is to them a burden. They shut their eyes to the sunshine, they turned a deaf ear to God's balmy messengers, the winds—they thrill not at the flashing roll of waters—the grandeur of mountains is to them but a desert and a solitude, and the marvellous architecture of sunset, the 'white radiance' of moon and stars, the thousand spirits of beauty, and freshness, and love, and wonder, which engirdle the universe with majestic grace, with immortal harmonies, strike in their cold and barren natures no responsive music—no rapturous awe, no preludes of faith and homage.

They walk amongst their blithesome and cheerful fellow creatures the sombre prophets of wo and disaster. If they relax their muscles, it is only in a ghastly smile.—Their laugh, (if they ever laugh,) is convulsive and lugubrious. When invited to a merry-making, or a wedding festivity, they come with downcast countenance and dark mien, rendered perhaps more effective and inspiriting by a few ominous tears which are dried by a pocket handkerchief bordered with black. They will seldom relieve you of their pestilent presence until they have fully exhausted their vast resources of forboding, and made you—if possible—as miserable as themselves. It would be a 'crowning mercy' if these scare-crows of society could be removed to some desolate island in a desolate ocean, frequented solely by communities of bats, owls, mewts and such like congenial companions. What right have these emasculated blasphemers against the dignity and faith of manhood to hang about the energies, and cripple the action of the brave, and the steadfast, who are fighting the battles of progress under the eye of God?

Heaven knows the actual difficulties—the present and imminent dangers which beset humanity—are sufficiently complex and mighty, without being strengthened by the defection of traitors from the camp. We have all a work to perform; let it be accomplished ere the darkness come, wherein no man can work. 'Recklessness,' (says an eloquent writer upon this same theme)—'is a bad quality, and so is blind and extravagant hope, but neither is so degrading as inglorious and inactive despair.' We object to the sniveller, because he presents the anomaly of a being *who has the power of motion without possessing life.* His insipid languor is worse than timid strength. Better that a man should rant than whine. The person who has no bounding and buoyant feelings in him, whose cheek never flushes at anticipated good, whose blood never tingles and fires at the contemplation of a noble aim, who has no aspiration, and no great object in life, is only fit for the hospital or the band-box. Into the very blood and brain of our youth there should be infused energy and power.

And we would say to the poor sniveller, whether he dawdles in a drawing-room or tottles in a tavern; in the words of the sagacious Herr Teufelsdroch:

'Produce! produce! were it but the *pitifullest infinitesimal fraction of a product*, produce it in God's name. 'Tis the utmost thou hast in thee; out with it then. Up! up! whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might.'—*Spectator.*

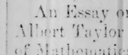
☞ An old fellow who became weary of this life, thought he might as well commit suicide, but he did'nt wish to go without forgiving all his enemies. So at the last moment he removed the noose from his neck, saying to himself: 'I never can nor will forgive old Noah for letting the copperhead snakes get into the ark. They have killed two thousand dollars' worth of my cattle; and when he and I meet there'll be a general fuss.'

The Winchester Virginian says:—The following is an extract from the verdict of a corner's jury, bearing date May 5, on file in the office of the clerk in that county:

'We find the deceased came to his death by a visitation of God, and not by the hand of violence.

'We also find upon the body a pocket book containing $2, a check on Fletcher's Bank for $250, and two horses, a wagon, and some butter, eggs, and feathers.'

THE SUMMER OF THE PESTILENCE.



A HISTORY of the Ravages of the Yellow Fever in Norfolk, Va., A. D. 1855, by Rev. Dr. Armstrong, D. D. Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Norfolk, 50c.

An Essay on Liberty and Slavery, by Albert Taylor Bledsoe, L. L. D. Professor of Mathematics in the University of Virginia, $1,00.

Light and Darkness; or, the shadow of Fate, a story of fashionable life, by a Lady of Charlottsville Virginia, 75c.

Letters from the United States, Cuba, and Canada, by the Hon. Amelia M. Murray, 1,00.

The mystic and other Poems, by Philip James Bailey, author of "Festus" 50c.

Edith Hale, a village story, by Thrace Talman, $1,25c.

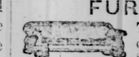
The Letters of Madame De Sevigne to her Daughter and friends, edited by Mrs. Hale, 1,25.

The views and opinions of American Statesman on Foreign immigration, being a collection of Statistics of Population, Pauperism, crime &c., by John P. Sanderson, $1,50

The above with all the new books are for sale by

mh 25 VICKERY & GRIFFITH.

ELEGANT CABINET WARE,
FURNITURE &c.



T. F. PARR, & Co., at the old-established stand of Caleb Sykes, have now on hand a varied assortment of elegant Furniture, such as Sofas, Chairs, Tables, Wardrobes, Sideboards, &c., &c., which they offer to the public on such terms as cannot fail to give entire satisfaction. They are also prepared to *manufacture* any and every article of

FURNITURE

that may be called for, at the shortest notice, of the best material, and in the most workmanlike manner. Call and give us your orders.

We also keep constantly on hand a large assortment of

METALLIC COFFINS,

of all sizes. We will also furnish Mahogany, Walnut or other Coffins to order. And having procured a new and elegant HEARSE, we are prepared to carry on the UNDERTAKING business in all its branches.

Thankful for the liberal patronage hitherto bestowed, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same, assuring the public that no effort will be spared on our part to give entire satisfaction.

nov 14 T. F. PARR & Co.

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.,
At Low Prices for Cash!
GEORGE E. L. HYATT,
Nos 444 and 446 Pearl-Street, (near Chatham,)
NEW YORK;

HAS NOW IN STORE, AND IS CONstantly receiving a well assorted stock of CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c., to which he invites public attention, believing that an examination of both quality and prices will prove satisfactory to Merchants and to Purchasers generally, who buy for Cash. His stock consists of

RICH VELVET TAPESTRY & BRUSSELS CARPETS,
IN NEW DESIGNS;
SUPERIOR ENGLISH & AMERICAN 3-PLY,
and ingrain carpets;

Comprising many NEW PATTERNS, made expressly for first-class trade.—Also,—

Twilled and plain VENETIAN HALL and STAIR CARPETS.

OIL-CLOTHS in widths from 2 to 24 feet. IN various qualities.

Rich Mosaic, Tufted and Common Hearth Rugs and Floor-Mats of different sorts.

Table and Piano Covers of Choice Patterns.

4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Plaid and Plain Mattings.

Window Shades of Desirable Styles.

Stair-Coverings, Stair-Rods, and all other articles usually kept in Carpet Stores.

HE IS ALSO AGENT FOR SELLING

Carhart & New's Power Loom Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, as well as Barber & Auburn Prison-made Brussels Supply. Ingrain and Venetian Carpets and Rugs.

All which will be fairly represented to purchasers and sold at fair prices.

SALT! SALT!!

THE subscriber has in store and for sale
1000 Bush. St. Ubes Salt.
500 Bush. Cadiz salt.

nov 20 B. T. MILLER, Broadwater street.

A PROCLAMATION,

By his Excellency THOMAS BRAGG, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, an act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

Whereas, A large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate—Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring,) That the 2d clause of the 1st section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to issue his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly setting forth the purport of this act, and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the proclamation and the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members to the General Assembly.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 3d day of February, 1855.

SAM'L P. HILL,
Speaker of the House of Commons.
WARREN WINSLOW,
Speaker of the Senate.

I, William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as ratified and on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 24th day of January, 1856. W. HILL,
Secretary of State.

Now, therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State and the requirements of the aforesaid act, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known to the people of North Carolina the provisions of said act and the amendment thereby proposed to be made to the Constitution of the State, and do cause the same to be published in ten newspapers of this State six months before the election of members of the next General Assembly.

In testimony whereof I, Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina, have hereto set my hand and caused [L. S.] the great seal of the State to be hereto affixed. Done at the city of Raleigh, this the 24th day of January, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of our Independence.

THOMAS BRAGG.

By the Governor:
PULASKI COWPER,
Private Secretary.

Raleigh, January 24, 1856. [feb 5-6m]

MECHANIC'S HOTEL,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

THE Subscriber announces to the public that he has taken the spacious house formerly kept by Elihu Williams, dec'd, and opened it for the accommodation of the public. He is now prepared to accommodate from twenty to twenty-five boarders comfortably. His table shall at all times be supplied with the best the market will afford, and every effort will be made to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

TERMS:

Board, per day	75
" " week,	3,50
" " month,	16,00

S. S. DAVIS, Proprietor.

Jan. 20—1y

STRAW CUTTERS.

SINCLAIR'S SCREW PROPELLER Straw Cutters. Price $30. Cut Straw, Shucks, Fodder, Oats and all kinds of feed for stock, in the best manner.

Also our new Straw Cutters, with 1 knife very simple, and cuts all kind of food.

Harvey's Raw hide Cutter, Smith's Virginia, do.

Boston cheap " " Daniel's Patent do all for sale at Factory prices.

Wheat and Corn Fans, all sizes and kinds, and prices to suit.

BORUM & MCLEAN,
Farmer's Head Quarters,
aug 1 No. 11, Main st., Norfolk, Va

TIN WARE
AND
SHEET IRON ESTABLISHMENT.

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY CALL THE attention of the citizens of Elizabeth City and surrounding country, to the fact, that I have located myself in this place, for the purpose of carrying on the

TIN AND SHEET IRON

business in its various branches and forms.—Being a practical workman, I flatter myself that any work I may be favored with will prove perfectly satisfactory.

I shall keep constantly on hand Coffee Pots Buckets, Pans, Cups, Ice Cream Freezers and in fact every thing generally kept in an establishment of the kind

Bathing apparatus of every description made to order.

Roofing, Guttering and Spouting done in the best and most substantial manner, on reasonable terms.

Old Copper, Brass, Pewter and Lead bought or taken in exchange for new work.

Store on Road street, next to the Boot and Shoe Store of Messrs. Knox & Jackson.

july 10—tf THOS. J. MISKELL.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having established himself at Little River Bridge, near Woodville, N. C., is prepared to make up all kinds of Cabinet Furniture to order, and to do every description of repairing, at the shortest notice and on the most agreeable terms.

He has on hand a large supply of Mahogany, Cherry, Poplar, Walnut and other materials for making Coffins. Also, a fine selection of Metalic Coffins. A neat hearse, gentle horse and careful driver, will be furnished when desired.

CALEB SIKES

May 1, 1855—tf.

HOUSE CARPENTERS.

ALLYN, ROSE & CAPPS,

HAVE just received a sample lot of very superior full size Planes, from a new maker—celebrated for their superiority of finish as well as size and weight. Consisting of the following:

Bench Planes, Box Wood do., Match do.,
Hollows and Rounds do., Double Box Wood Smooth do.

With many other patterns of Planes, and a large variety of **General House Carpenters Hardware.**

Call and see us. dec 18

JUST RECEIVED
263 CASES STRAW GOODS.

ANTICIPATING AN EARLY AND LARGE trade I have laid in a very extensive assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER HATS.

My stock is carefully selected of the largest manufactories in the United States and embraces every thing new and desirable, at prices that cannot fail to please. Merchants and the trade will find it to their advantage to call and examine, before purchasing elsewhere as I am determined to sell at the lowest rates, and on such terms as cannot be surpassed by any first class Wholesale Northern House.

R. H. STEVENS,
Prattical Hatter,
No. 7, Market Square, Norfolk Va.

Feb. 26

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

VICKERY & GRIFFITH, No. 19 Main street, Norfolk, Va., offer to the city and country trade, the largest stock of Books and Stationery ever before offered in this market.

Believing that the wants of the city and surrounding country, will sustain an establishment conducted on as extensive a scale as those found in the largest cities of the Union, they have been induced greatly to increase their stock, and have, during the last two or three weeks, purchased in the Northern and Eastern markets, (on the very best terms) a large supply of books in every department of literature, together with all foreign and domestic stationery, which they now offer for sale on as good terms as any establishment in the United States, and all together worthy of the patronage of an intelligent community.

They have made arrangements with all the principal publishers of the country, to be supplied with new publications, as soon as issued from the press. They have also obtained the agency of all the leading periodicals published in England and in this country, which they will furnish at the subscription prices.

All foreign books not on hand will be imported to order. V. & G. have connected with their store a very extensive Bookbindery and Blank book Manufactory, and with competent and experienced workmen, they are prepared to manufacture all kinds of Blank Books with punctuality and dispatch, and to bind printed books in the improved style.

Schools, Colleges and Libaries furnished with books on the most liberal terms.

Country merchants and strangers visiting the city will please examine our stock before going else where.

Norfolk Va., Jan. 15, 1856.

MODE DE PARIS.

I TAKE GREAT PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCing to my customers and the public, that I have just opened a splendid assortment of

PARIS HATS,

Opera, Merino, Silk and Mourning, a new article, the first ever imported in America; fashionable dress Mole Skin, and soft rich and elegant of superior quality, and a great variety of Canes, personally selected during my late tour in Europe. Those wishing a Paris Hat or one of my own make, as celebrated for their elegance, style, durability and cheapness, are respectfully invited to give me an early call.

R. H. STEVENS, Practical Hatter,
dec 4 No. 7 Market Square Norfolk Va.

TEMPLE OF FASHION,
NO. 7, MARKET SQUARE,
Norfolk, Va.

THE Proprietor is happy to inform the merchants and citizens of the old North State, that his store is now open, and he is prepared to execute every order from one Hat to a Case in the most fashionable style, and at the shortest possible notice.

Every arrival from the North will add fresh and the most approved styles of gentlemen's HATS, CAPS, CANES, BOYS' CAPS, LADIES' FURS, BUFFALO, WOLF, COON, FOX ROBES, DRIVING AND DUCKING GLOVES, and a full and complete assortment is effected. A call from my old friends and customers is solicited.

R. H. STEVENS,
nov 6 Practical Hatter

THE
E. CITY, BOOT AND SHOE STORE
KNOX & JACKSON,
(*Successors to J. M. Whedbee,*)

WOULD inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just received from Philadelphia, a large and varied assortment of

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c.

Their stock, if examined, will be found to consist of the following articles:—Ladies' boots and shoes, Gaiter boots, black, fawn, bronze and other colors; Linen gaiters; English and French kid; French and American Morocco slippers, thick and thin soled; a superior bronzed slipper, besides various low-priced boots and slippers. Misses' boots, bootees and slippers; black, bronze and other colored gaiters; French Morocco, goat, patent leather, and other boots; black, blue and bronze slippers, various styles. Children's boots, bootees, and gaiter boots; Morocco welt; assorted lace do.; colored gaiter do. of superior quality.

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.—Superior French calfskin boots: American do.; patent leather do., a superior article; pegged boots of various styles from $2 to $5; Gaiter boots, Scotch brogans Congress calf boots; various styles of kip, calf, and Morocco boots; bootees; kip brogans, &c.

BOYS' WEAR.—Calf and kip boots: calf and kip brogans, and a very superior article of boys patent Montgomery's; youths' boots; bootees and shoes of same qualities and styles.

HATS AND TRUNKS.—A large assortment of various styles, from a 50 cents wool hat, to a $5 silk beaver, including every variety between said prices.

Travelling and sulky Trunks, and Valises, a fine stock.

The above goods have been laid in on favorable terms, and will be sold at reasonable profits to prompt customers. Be sure to call at the sign of the Black Boot on Road Street.

KNOX & JACKSON.

E City, April 24, 1855.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE firm heretofore existing under the style of JONES & BUTT has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by ARTHUR JONES, on his individual account; and those who may want any description of riding vehicle—Carriage, Rockaway, Buggy, Sulkey, &c.—or who may want any work done in the Coach Manufacturing or repairing line; are assured that their wants will be supplied and their orders executed at the shortest notice, in the most faithful manner, and on the most accommodating terms.

ARTHUR JONES.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his many friends who patronized him while a member of the firm of Jones & Butt, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same to Mr. Jones, who will in future conduct the business in his own name.

GEORGE S. BUTT.

Oct. 16, 1855.

FOR RENT.

FOR THE Balance of the year, that desirable mercantile stand on Wide Water Street, lately occupied by Wm. Halsey. Possession given immediately. For further information, apply to James W. T. Banks, or

A. H. CURRAN.

E. City, April 8, 1856—tf.

AT THE BEE HIVE.

JUST RECEIVED a full stock of the above in Red and White, all widths, at the lowest prices.

Also, Striped Carpets and Figured Star do
Rugs and Door Mats in every variety.
Also floor Oil Cloths, Table do., Druggest very low. Call and see before purchasing—these and many others can be found at the Bee ve. JAMES SMITH.

March 18, No. 33 Main street Norfolk.

COLLARS AND SLEEVES AT ALL PRICES, and of the latest styles.—The above goods were purchased on the best terms, and purchasers will find them as represented. Call soon.

P S.—As the proprietor is always in the market, attending to the purchase of goods for this market, it enables him to select the newest and the cheapest. Customers may rely on having the fashions as soon as they appear in the market. The Bee Hive is No. 33, Main Street.

mh25 JAMES SMITH, Proprietor.

MILK LEG, DREADFUL ULCER—PPALITATION, WEAKNESS—MOTHER AND DAUGHTER CURED—HAMPTON'S TINCTURE TRIUMPHANT!

HUNDREDS OF OUR OWN CITIZENS, the Rich, the Poor, everywhere, bear the same TESTIMONY.

Read the following certificate from a lady, endorsed by Postmaster E. P. Cooper:

CAPON BRIDGE,
Hampshire county, Va., March 1, 1854.

Mr. E. P. Cooper.—Dear Sir: Agreeable to your request, and my own desire to benefit the afflicted, I hereby certify the great relief I received from the use of HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE.

I was taken with a violent palpitation, or rather fluttering of the heart, which continued several days; it seemed as though my heart had almost forgotten its office. The family became alarmed and procured a bottle of this valuable medicine, and before I had taken near one bottle of this valuable medicine, and before I had taken near one bottle of this TINCTURE OF HAMPTON'S I was entirely relieved.

This is the third instance of relief in my family by the use of this valuable medicine. Two or three years ago, I was laid up with ulceration of my ankle, from the effect of what is usually called a milk leg. I had lost all taste and appetite; and the sore which was some four inches up and down, and half-way around my ankle, rejected every effort to heal it, until I procured HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE, one bottle of which restored my health healed my ankle, and I am freer from swelling than the last thirty years.

Again, one of my daughters was very low from severe disentery, and when she began to sit up her feet commenced swelling which increased every day, to be very painful—she used a bottle of Hampton's Tincture; the pains were assuaged, the swellings subsided and her health returned—we kept her legs bandaged with strips of woollen until her strength returned.

I have been thus particular, that others, under similar circumstances, might be induced to avail themselves of this remedy.

Yours with respect,
ELIZABETH EDWARDS.

I do hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with Mrs. Edwards, and can safely recommend the above statement to be correct.

E. P. COOPER, Postmaster.
Capon Bridge, Hampshire co., Va.

☞ Delicate ladies and children will please give it a trial.

REV. VERNON ESKRIDGE, U. S. N.
Portsmouth, Va., Aug., 18, 1851.

MR. J. E. BOYST.—Sir, While I am in general opposed to Patent Medicines, candor compels me to state, that I have great confidence in the virtues of HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE. For several months past I have used it in my family, and in dispepsia, loss of appetite, dizziness and general debility, with entire success. So far as my experience extends therefore, I take pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted, as a safe and efficient remedy.

I am respectfully yours,
VERNON ESKRIDGE,
Chaplain U. S. N.

Portsmouth, Va., Aug. 18, 1852.

THE FEMALE SYSTEM.
LIVER COMPLAINT. DEBILITY.

Extract from James Harris, Esq's Letter, Alexandria, Va.

After speaking of wonderful cures on himself, he says: "Mrs. H. has been suffering with the liver complaint and with debility, constantly complaining, from weakness, through her whole system. She now enjoys better health than for thirty years, being entirely restored by the use of Hampton's Vegetable Tincture."

DISEASED SIDE, BREAST AND EYES.

Extract from a Letter from J. Grimes, Esq., Loudon county, Va.

"My wife has been for years afflicted with great weakness, pain in the breast, side and back; palpitation of the heart; feebleness of the nervous system; loss of appetite; complexion sallow; the sight of one eye almost gone, the other very weak. I am pleased to say, Hampton's Tincture has restored her to perfect health. Her eyes are as good now as ever they were.

J. B. DYER,
DRAPER AND TAILOR,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.,

To his patrons in his immediate vicinity, those of Pasquotank and the adjacent counties, the undersigned would most respectfully tender his thanks for the liberality with which they have patronized his establishment, from its commencement to the present time.

In making his selections for the present Spring and ensuing Summer, emotions of gratitude and a desire to retain the favor and patronage of a discerning community, have had the happy effect of improving his judgment, and inducing an exercise of taste and fancy unsurpassed even by himself. As a part of his stock, to which he respectfully invites the early attention of the public generally, he enumerates the following, to wit:

CLOTHS and CASSIMERES—Blue, black, brown, green and fancy colored. VESTINGS—Cloth, cassimere, silk, satin, Marseilles, &c., both plain and figured, of every variety of color and shade. SHIRTS—Vergonia, silk, linen and linen-bosomed, of beautiful texture, style, quality and make. DRAWERS—Vergonia and finest twilled Jeans, cut and made in the most modern and approved styles. HALF-HOSE or SOCKS—Silk, thread, cotton, to please the most fastidious or accommodate the most economical. SUSPENDERS—Of every variety; a few indescribably elegant. STOCKS and CRAVATS—A most beautiful assortment of every shape, style and fancy. COLLARS—Of the old sort, new sort, and *a la Byron.* GLOVES—Cotton, silk, kid, black, white and colored. POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS—Silk and linen cambric of ordinary to extra quality, &c., &c.; together with a choice selection of trimmings to match those Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, which he is prepared to have made up to order in the latest Northern and Parisian fashions, to suit his customers and sustain his reputation for good "fits" and fine work.

☞ A pretty good stock of French Fancy Cassimeres. Call early, and have your *measure taken.* Store immediately opposite the Boot and Shoe Store of Messrs. Knox & Jackson. See sign. JAMES B. DYER.

April 17, 1855.

CABINET MAKING.

WE the subscribers having purchased the CABINET ESTABLISHMENT of CALEB SYKES, with his entire fixtures, materials, and stock of READY MADE FURNITURE and having secured the services of competent and experienced workmen, they beg leave to inform the public that they are now prepared to furnish or make to order any article in their line upon the most reasonable terms, upon the shortest notice, and in the highest finish and most approved patterns.

We are determined that our work shall lose nothing by comparison with the best northern manufacture, either in style, beauty or skill, and we therefore appeal to the public for not only, a continuance, but an increase of the patronage that has been extended to our predecessor.

Metalic and other Coffins furnished upon the shortest notice.

T. PARR & CO.,
jy 18, 1854 Eliz. City, N. C.

NEW FALL STOCK OF
MILLINERY GOODS!

THE subscriber takes occasion to return her most sincere acknowledgments to the ladies of Elizabeth City and surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon her, and to announce that she has taken the stand formerly occupied by Mrs. Esther Sikes, where she has laid in a large and well selected stock of

Millinery Goods, Bonnets, Ribbons, Artificial Flowers &c.

In addition to her own stock, she has bought out the entire stock of Mrs. Srrah Laboyteaux, just received from the North, which, together, constitute the largest and most attractive assortment of Millinery Goods ever offered in this Town. Ladies desirous of obtaining the latest and most approved styles of Bonnets, Ribbons, &c., will find it to their interest to give me a call. MRS. M. C. CASEY.

Oct. 30—tf.

FROM FRANCE.

The largest assortment of Counterpanes, all sizes, of entirely new paterns, which will be sold cheap. Prices running from $3,50 to $10. The Bee Hive is the place.

JAMES SMITH,
mh 25 33 Main street Norfolk.

SURE CURE;
BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL.

WHERE may be obtained the most speedy remedy for weakness or loss of Organic Powers, Pain in the Loins, Diseases of the Kidneys, Affections of the Head, Throat, Nose and Skin, Constitutional Debility, impediments to Marriage and all those horrid affections arising from indiscretions, no matter whether from intemperance, or the use of ardent spirits or any other cause.

TO YOUNG MEN,

especially who have become the victims of evil practices. Alas! what countless numbers of generous and noble-hearted beings have been swept to untimely tombs; thousands of young men of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellects, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence, or waked to ecstacy the living lyre.

Those suffering from any of the following melancholy effects, should immediately apply to

DR. JOHNSTON.

Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c., &c., &c.

MENTALLY.—The fearful effects on the mind are much to be dreaded; loss of memory, Confusion of ideas, Depression of Spirits, Forebodings of Evil, Aversion of Socieiy, Self-Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, etc., are some of the evils produced.

OFFICE—No. 7, South Frederick Street, Seven Doors from Baltimore St., East side, up the steps. ☞ Be particular in observing the name and number, or you will mistake the place

A CURE WARRANTED OR NO PAY.

The many thousands cured at this Institution, and the very extensive practice of Dr. Johnston (exceeding all others) besides his standing as a gentleman of character and responsibility, is a sufficient guarantee that he is the only proper Physician to be consulted.

Dr. Johnston, member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, Graduate from one of the most eminent Colleges of the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the Hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia, and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known. Many troubled with ringing in the ears and head when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, and bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended, sometimes, with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Parents and Guardians are often misled with respect to the cause or source of disease in their sons and wards. Alas! how often do they ascribe to other causes the wasting of the frame, Palpitation of Heart, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, derangement of the Nervous System, Cough, and Symptoms of Consumption, also those serious mental effects, such as loss of Memory, Depression of Spirits or peculiar fits of melancholy, when the truth is they have been caused by indulging in Pernicious but alluring practices, destructive to both body and mind. Thus are swept from existence thousands who might have been of use to their country, a pleasure to their friends and ornaments to society.

DR. JOHNSTON'S INVIGORATING REMEDY FOR ORGANIC WEAKNESS.

This grand and important Remedy has restored strength and vigor to thousands of the most debilitated individuals, many who had lost all hopes, and been abandoned to die. By its complete invigoration of the nervous system the whole faculties become restored to their proper power and functions, and the fallen fabric of life is raised up to beauty, consistency and duration, upon the ruins of an emaciated and premature decline, to sound and pristine health. Oh, how happy have hundreds of misguided youths been made, who have been suddenly restored to health from the devastations of those terrific maladies which result from indiscretion Such before contemplating

MARRIAGE,

should reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubial happiness. Indeed, without this, the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage, the prospects hourly darkens to the view; the mind is shadowed with despair and filled with the melancholy reflections that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own. Let no false delicacy prevent you, but apply immediately.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. Johnston, may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as a Physician.

TO STRANGERS.

The many thousands cured at this institution within the last ten years, and the numerous important Surgical operations performed by Dr. J. witnessed by the Reporters of the papers and many other persons, notices of which appeared again and again before the public, is a sufficient guarantee that the afflicted will find a skilful and honorable physician.

N. B.—There are so many ignorant and worthless Quacks advertising themselves as Physicians, ruining the health of the already afflicted, that Dr. Johnston deems it necessary to say, especially to those unacquainted with his reputation that his credentials or diplomas always hang in his office.

Weakness of the Organs immediately cured, and full vigor restored.

☞ All Letters post-paid—remedies sent by mail.

TIN WARE
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JOS. R. SMALL & CO. RESPECTFULLY inform the Merchants of Virginia and N. Carolina, to call and examine their large and complete stock of Tin Ware, of their own manufacture, comprising every article usually sold to Merchants. Having none but the best of workmen, we feel satisfied that our goods for style, durability, elegance and cheapness cannot surpassed by any establishment in the Union.

MERCHANTS' WARE.

Coffee Pots, 1 to 10 quarts, plain and riveted.
" Boilers, 2 to 10 " " " "
Covered Pails, pint to 20 quart,
Pans, 1 quart to 16 do
Wash Bowls, 3 sizes
Fish Pans, 4 sizes, round and oval
Sauce Pans, pint to 8 quarts
Milk Strainers, plain and patent
Milking Pails, Candle Moulds
Measures, ½ gill to gallon, Oil Cans, 1 to 10 gallons,
Oil Stands, 15 gallons to 100 gallons,
Funnels, Cups, ½ pint, pint and quart
Scoops of all sizes.

Japanned Goods of every description, with the largest assortment of Britannia Ware, Lamps Lanterns &c., and in fact everything usually kept in a House Furnishing establishment.—Give us a call as we are determined to sell at the lowest prices.

Our Ware will be warranted in all cases. Remember the Sign of the Mammoth Octagon Show Case.

J. R. SMALL & CO.

Southern Tin, Copper and Stove Depot, No. 6 Union street. mh 4

GOOD NEWS! GOOD NEWS!!
JUST OPENED AT THE BEE HIVE.

THE greatest Bargains in rich and handsome goods which have come to hand yet.

SILKS! SILKS!

5000 yards of Small Plaid China Silks, of the best qualities and handsome colors, which will be run off at 62½ cents per yard.

5000 yards Large Plaids and Stripes, choice Colors, at 75 cents, worth $1 anywhere.

500 yards extra. Stripes and Plaids, Plain and Colored, prices from $1 to $2,50 per yard, very rich

—ALSO—

Robe Silks of select styles, from $20 to $40 each dress, the Silk stock is choice and cheap.

BLACK SILKS.

The largest stock ever offered of the above, embracing every quality, from 87½ cents, to the very best imported at $4.00 per yard.

HEMSTITCHED HDKFS.

25 dozen of the above wide hem and good quality—we will sell at 50 cts.

50 dozen of plain Tape Border, from 37½ cents to the finest

Also, 5000 Colored Bordered, for Children, 6¼ cents each.

COLLARS AND SLEEVES,

At all prices and of the last styles. The above goods were purchased on the best terms, and purchasers will find them as represented. Call soon.

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